THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,609. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1871.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

AMUSEMENTS—SECOND PAGE—Fourth, fifth and sixth columns.
ASTROLOGY—EIGHTH PAGE—Sixth column.
BILLIARDS—FIRST PAGE—Third column.
BOARD AND LODGING WANTED—SECOND PAGE—Second column.
BOARDERS WANTED—SECOND PAGE—First and second columns.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—NINTH PAGE—Second column.
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
BUSINESS NOTICES—SEVENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—NINTH PAGE—First and second columns.
CLERKS AND SALESMEN—TWELFTH PAGE—Second and third columns.
CLOTHING—TWELFTH PAGE—Sixth column.
COACHMEN AND GARDENERS—TWELFTH PAGE—Third and fourth columns.
COAL AND WOOD—EIGHTH PAGE—Third column.
COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS—TWELFTH PAGE—Sixth column.
COPARTNERSHIPS—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
COUNTRY BOARD—SECOND PAGE—Second column.
DANCING ACADEMIES—SECOND PAGE—Fourth column.
DENTISTRY—EIGHTH PAGE—Sixth column.
DRY GOODS—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.
DWELLING HOUSES TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED—EIGHTH PAGE—Fourth, fifth and sixth columns.
EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS—TWELFTH PAGE—Fifth column.
FINANCIAL—FIRST PAGE—Fourth and fifth columns.
FOR SALE—SECOND PAGE—Second and third columns.
FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—EIGHTH PAGE—Sixth column.
FURNITURE—SECOND PAGE—Fifth column.
FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS—TWELFTH PAGE—Fifth column.
HELP WANTED—MALES—TWELFTH PAGE—Fourth column.
HELP WANTED—FEMALES—TWELFTH PAGE—First and second columns.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—FIRST PAGE—Second and third columns.
HOTELS—SECOND PAGE—Second column.
HOUSES, ROOMS, &c., WANTED—NINTH PAGE—Sixth column.
INSTRUCTION—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.
JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—NINTH PAGE—Second column.
LEHIGH SEASON—SECOND PAGE—Sixth column.
LOAN OFFICES—FIRST PAGE—Fifth column.
LOST AND FOUND—FIRST PAGE—Third column.
MACHINERY—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
MARBLE MANTELS—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.
MATRIMONIAL—EIGHTH PAGE—Third column.
MEDICAL—TWELFTH PAGE—Sixth column.
MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS—TENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
MISCELLANEOUS—EIGHTH PAGE—Sixth column.
MUSICAL—SECOND PAGE—Sixth column.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
PERSONAL—FIRST PAGE—First column.
PIANOFORTES—SECOND PAGE—Fourth column.
PROPOSALS—EIGHTH PAGE—Sixth column.
PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO LET—NINTH PAGE—Second, third and fourth columns.
REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE—NINTH PAGE—Fourth column.
REAL ESTATE WANTED—NINTH PAGE—Fourth and fifth columns.
RESTAURANTS—EIGHTH PAGE—Third column.
REWARDS—FIRST PAGE—Third column.
SALES AT AUCTION—NINTH PAGE—Fifth and sixth columns.
SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—ELEVENTH PAGE, and TWELFTH PAGE—First column.
SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES—TWELFTH PAGE—Second column.
SPECIAL NOTICES—FIRST PAGE—First and second columns.
SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &c.—FIRST PAGE—Second column.
STALLIONS—FIRST PAGE—Second column.
THE TRADES—TWELFTH PAGE—Fourth and fifth columns.
TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—EIGHTH PAGE—Fourth column.
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE—TWELFTH PAGE—Sixth column.
UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—EIGHTH PAGE—Sixth column.
WANTED TO PURCHASE—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.
WINES, LIQUORS, &c.—EIGHTH PAGE—Sixth column.
YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &c.—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.

PERSONAL.

ANY ONE AWARE OF THE PRESENT WHEREABOUTS of D. C. Morrison, formerly of Almonte, C.W., will please address R. A. McK., box 317 Post office, New York.

CARMINE STREET, SUNDAY, 4 P. M.—WILL YOUNG lady—no false hair—please address ADMIREE, box 102 Herald Branch office, 1,245 Broadway.

CHARLIE AND THE OTHER HORSES HAVE BEEN sold by the Sleuth. In case of an immediate return all difficulties can be arranged.

COLMAN'S MUSTARD, AT 212 BROADWAY, ROOM No. 7. Freeman & Co.'s office, at noon sharp to 12:30, Tuesday.

CLARA—YOU NEED NOT GO DOWN TOWN NOW to put in your notices for me. You will find the Herald has a Branch Office at 1,245 Broadway, near Thirty-first street, and the rates are the same as at the main office. JENNIE.

EMMA GRANT—I HAVE THE BLACK DOMINO FOR the Grand Duchess ball all right. WASHINGTON CARNIVAL.

FANNY WILLIAMS—IF YOU WISH TO HEAR OF your sister, address EVA WILLIAMS, Herald office.

FANNY SENT HER HUSBAND'S LETTER TO M. C., Williamsburg Post office, and can have it by addressing M. C.

GEORGE—COME TO YOUR AGONIZED PARENTS, and all will be right. G. K.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JOHN McGINNIS, A carpenter by trade, from Virginia county, Cavan, Ireland, by his wife, Lizzy, arrived by the Harvest Queen yesterday, and now at Ward's Island.

IF JOSEPH RAWLINGS, OF PADSTOW, CORNWALL, England, would call on board the Naval Brigade, at pier 48 East river, his cousin, Capt. Wm. Wright, would be glad to see him.

LADY LUNCHING, MONDAY, WEARING SEALSKIN hat, blue neck ribbon, blue cardrops in cluster, if not misunderstood, will meet with no disappointment if she addresses CHAMPAGNE GLASS, box 159 Herald office.

LADY ON SIXTH AVENUE CAR, SPOKEN AT TRINITY church—Your sweet acquaintance much desired. Please appoint an interview, addressing DE CUERO, Herald office.

MAMIE, RECENTLY OF 114 SEVENTH AVENUE, near Seventeenth street, please state through personals where and when an interview can be had. Address VERMONT.

MAY CLARKE—SEND YOUR ADDRESS TO FRANK M. C. CLARKE, care 1,251 Broadway.

NED YOURS 2ND RECEIVED; DIRECTED TO SALT Lake City; will direct to Walker Bros. until hear from you. PUSS.

PLEASE SEND THE NUMBER OF THE HOUSE IN Bleecker street.

THE CARTMAN WHO WAS EMPLOYED LATELY IN removing furniture from house No. 220 East Forty-second street will find it to his advantage to call at 143 Duane street, up stairs.

VENUS—WEDNESDAY IF POSSIBLE; AT THREE ON Thursday. JUPITER.

WE CANNOT MEET THERE AGAIN—WRITE AS SOON as you see this, and arrange like the first time, this winter, when I will explain. T. R.

WILL THE YOUNG LADY THE GENTLEMAN SAT next to in 74th avenue stage and bowed to in Astor place) yesterday (with lady in blue—address HORACE, Herald office?

W. L. S.—TUESDAY, 28TH FEBRUARY, 7 O'CLOCK P. M. T.—.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—CHALON'S NEW PERFUME,
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
For sale by all druggists.

A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD life insurance companies, and who do not desire to surrender their policies by an absolute sale, can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency, 7 Liberty street.

A WHOLE FUNERAL FOR $25.—CONSISTS OF COFfin for adult, hearse and one carriage, $25; at BURKE & McCORMICK'S, 257 Bowery, near Second street, New York.

A.—STORAGE FOR FURNITURE IN DRY, WELL ventilated rooms; Furniture packed, shipped and moved in city or country. Apply at 127 and 129 East Thirty-third street, near Lexington avenue.

A.—STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, &c.; FURniture in one city or country moved or packed and shipped; rates the most liberal; depot 24th avenue. A. F. & G. FURNHAM.

A.—A OFFICIAL DRAWING.
SIMMONS & CO'S LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 193—SATURDAY, FEB. 25, 1871.
10, 74, 60, 6, 40, 28, 54, 42, 32, 37, 30, 13.
EXTRA CLASS NO. 194—SATURDAY, FEB. 25, 1871.
30, 11, 32, 4, 40, 20, 63, 9, 39, 5, 27, 41.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 195—SATURDAY, FEB. 25, 1871.
20, 37, 52, 26, 53, 47, 55, 68, 31, 41, 70, 61, 16.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 196—SATURDAY, FEB. 25, 1871.
20, 35, 52, 26, 55, 47, 55, 68, 31, 41, 70, 61, 16.
Nos. 4,969 and 4,970 Broadway.

A.—A WILMINGTON, N. C., POTTERY.
W. H. CLARKIN & CO., Managers.
CLASS 270 DRAWN AT 12 M., FEBRUARY 27, 1871.
16, 23, 52, 73, 35, 58, 38, 23, 44, 30, 72.
CLASS 302 DRAWN AT 3 P. M., FEBRUARY 27, 1871.
9, 50, 18, 50, 8, 66, 7, 45, 68, 33, 66, 53.
14 THY A CO., Brokers,
240 Greenwich street, New York.

FOR CURIOSITY SEEKERS AND RELIC HUNTERS.—Southern Confederate currency for sale to order, each bill contains a some little set of bills (no $500), 32 in number. Price 50c. per set. T. FRANKS GIBBONS, 229 Broadway, opposite Astor place.

GOVERNMENT PENSIONS, CLAIMS, AND ANY BUSiness connected with the Department promptly attended to by JOS. C. G. KENNEDY & SON, Washington, D. C.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
EXTRA CLASS 137—MONDAY, FEB. 27, 1871.
42, 11, 32, 4, 61, 20, 49, 9, 39, 3, 27, 41.
EXTRA CLASS 138—TUESDAY, FEB. 27, 1871.
20, 37, 52, 26, 63, 47, 55, 68, 31, 41, 70, 61, 16.
JOSEPH BATES, Agent,
164 Broadway, New York, up stairs, rooms No. 4.

OLD SILK HATS MADE OVER INTO THE STRING style, at 128 Bleecker street. Gentlemen's hats ironed at JOHNSON'S, 1,265 Broadway, corner Thirty-third street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—A REGULAR MEETING OF THE KNIGHTS of St. Patrick will be held this evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Lyceum Hall, 724 Broadway. Tickets will be ready for the annual banquet. RICHARD V. HARNETT, Corresponding Secretary.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS 197—FEBRUARY 27.
52, 11, 32, 4, 40, 20, 63, 9, 39, 5, 27, 41.
KENTUCKY—CLASS 198.
20, 37, 52, 26, 53, 47, 55, 68, 31, 41, 70, 61, 16.
BALEY & CO., Brokers,
Old established office, 174 Broadway.

STAMMERING POSITIVELY CURED BY DRS. MANN & COLVIN, room 126 Astor House, New York. No money received until a permanent cure is effected. Ladies and children treated at their residences.

THE SECRETARY'S OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK Yacht Club will be for the future at No. 96 Broad street. C. A. MINTON, Secretary.

THE GRAND RAFFLE
of an
Elegant Diamond and Coral Set,
Originally made for the
Queen of Spain,
which was to have taken place on March 1, 1871, is postponed until Thursday, March 30, at Kang's Restaurant, 386 and 388 Broadway, at 4 P. M. precisely.
There are seventy tickets, at $10 each, remaining unsold, which can be had at the above place. Tickets limited to two hundred and fifty.

TOWN OF WEST FARMS—TAX NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given that I have received the assessment rolls for the West Farms tax district, and that I will be at my office in said town on and after the 15th day of January, 1871, from 3 until 4 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the tax of said district. R. D. HAMILTON, Receiver of Taxes.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &c.

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF OUR NUMEROUS uptown patrons we have opened a Branch Office at 1,245 Broadway, corner Thirty-first street, for receiving advertisements and subscription for the NEW YORK HERALD without extra charge. This is the only authorized branch office in this city. Open from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. every day in the year.

"AH SIN, THE HEATHEN CHINEE."—THIS MAMmoth Hog will be guessed for and killed and 3:30 P. M. on Wednesday, March 1, at Captain Sealy's, near Union Course, L. I. J. R. SEALY.

FOR SALE—FANCY FOWLS, PIGEONS, BIRDS, RABbits; very fine lot Seright Bantams, Setter Pups, and one fine bugle hound Pup; Eggs for setting. J. YOUNGS, 437 Canal street.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A BEAUTIFUL NEWFOUNDland Dog, age 1 year and 2 months; stands 24 inches high; a better animal cannot be obtained for watching. Inquire at 152 Chatham street, basement.

GOLDEN, SILVER AND ENGLISH PHEASANTS, fine California and common Quails, Piping Bullfinches and a large variety of other Paiter and Singing Birds at CHARLES REICHE & BROTHERS' Bird Store, 53 Chatham street, between North William and Chambers streets.

STALLIONS.

$1,000.—FOR SALE, FOR ONE HALF HIS VALUE, one of the finest young Stallions in the country; is a dark bay, 6 years old, 15½ hands high, long flowing mane and tail, untrained, can show a fifty gait; warranted sound, kind and free from blemish and of the best trotting blood in the country; valuable for track, road or breeding. For particulars address B. W., box 425 New York Post office.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, &c.

AT THE AUCTION HOUSE OF
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.

HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCTION MART,
112 AND 114 EAST 13TH ST., NEAR 4TH AV.
REGULAR SALE OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
24 to 48 hours given purchasers to test warranties.
CATALOGUE OF SALE THIS DAY (TUESDAY), AT 12 O'CLOCK. OWNERS' DESCRIPTION.
EXECUTORS' SALE.
TO CLOSE THE ESTATE of the late WM. CHURCHILL, CELEBRATED AND FAST TROTTING STALLION M. T. BRENNAN, formerly GAYUGA BOY, raised by Thomas F. Wells, Stoughton, Mass.; was sired by St. Laurence, dam unknown; trotted when 5 years, at Worcester, Mass., in 2:41¼, beating General Knox, Jr.; trotted on same track two years after in 2:26; at a private trial showed 2:20 and 2:22½, making last quarter in 34 seconds, and half mile in 1:05½; never been on any track since; is 15¼ hands, 11 years; very stylish; free from vice; warranted sound, kind and true.
BAY GELDING, sired by Alexander's Abdallah, dam an American Star mare; trotted this fall in private in 2:30½ to road wagon, driven by owner; 15 hands, 7 years; warranted sound, kind and true.
ELEGANT BAY coupe or carriage Horse, 15 hands, 7 years, fine style and action, good under saddle; warranted sound, kind and true.
BROWN COLT, 5 years old, long and hair-same mane and tail; raised in Kentucky; 15½ hands; can trot better than 3 minutes to-day without training; very promising; warranted sound, kind and true.
BAY CLIPPED TROTTING HORSE, "Drew" stock, long mane and tail, 15½ hands, 6 years; trotted when 5 years in 2:55; never been handled for speed; sired; can trot better than 2:50 when roads are in condition; very stylish, kind and true; warranted sound.
BROWN HORSE, Royal George stock, 15½ hands, 7 years; very stylish; fast traveller; will show 2:30 or better on a good road; warranted sound, kind and true.
ELEGANT COUPE ESTABLISHMENT.
STYLISH DARK BAY HORSE, very long mane and tail, 16 hands, 8 years; extra fine gait and action; an all day traveller; of great bottom and endurance; an easy driver in every respect a first class coupe or family horse; warranted sound, kind and true. Together with COUPE, nearly new, built to order by JAS. S. CONE & CO., with pole and shafts. Also set COUPE HARNESS, made to order by TRAINOR.
BLACK HORSE, long mane and tail, 15½ hands, 7 years; kind and true in all harness; trots close to 3 minutes; trotted in private last fall in 2:50.
GIROLARI FRONT 2d CLARENCE, nearly new, built by WOOD BROS., with pole and shafts.
BRIGHT BAY FAMILY MARE, long mane and tail, 16 hands, 7 years; stylish, pleasant driver, fears nothings warranted sound, kind and true.
COUPE ROCKAWAY, nearly new, built by MINER & STEVENS, with pole and shafts.
DARK BAY MARE, 16½ hands, 7 years; suitable for light trucking or any business use; a good traveller; warranted sound kind and true.
CLOSE COACH, in fine order. HUBBELL, Prov., maker.
SEVERAL OTHER HORSES; description time of sale.
TOP AND NO TOP ROAD WAGONS, best makers.
HARNESS, single and double; BLANKETS, ROBES, Whips.
WEATHER NEVER INTERFERES WITH OUR SALES.

A.—FOR SALE—AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
on WEDNESDAY (TO-MORROW), March 1,
at 10½, prompt, at stable, No. 45 Great Jones street,
by JOHN J. ANDERWARTE, Auctioneer.
Five fine Horses, including Trotting, Coach, Road and Family Horses.
Extra handsome, stylish and high bred pair of jet black Geldings, 15½ high, full; 6 and 7 years old this spring; are half brothers, were both sired by General Woodworth's Clay of Genesee; they have flowing manes and tails and no white, and can scarcely be distinguished from each other; have fine, lofty action and are very attractive and stylish on park or road; are game and prompt, and drive evenly and pleasant, without treating or lagging; they can trot a 3:35 gait together, and the one can beat 3 minutes; they are warranted sound and kind in every particular, and for phaeton, road or coach they have few superiors. They are worthy of special attention.
Also the fine brown trotting Mare Lady Winfield, by Major Winfield, now Edward Everett, and owned by Robert Hopper; was raised in Columbia county, by Mr. Van Buren; her dam was a Morrell, and could always beat 2:40; Lady Winfield is about 15½ hands, 6 years old, beautiful brown, with snip in face; she has no public record, but has repeatedly shown trials of from 2:42 to 2:46, and has trotted half mile in 1:16; she is as promising a young mare as was ever handled, and promises to trot very fast next season; she is finely made, extra handsome and stylish, and for gentleman's private road or trotting horse she has no superior; she is fine, free, easy and pleasant driver; has no vice and can pull a road wagon at 2:45 gait, and is warranted to beat 2:40 on any good track, and is warranted sound and kind.
These three horses are the property of a private gentleman recently embarrassed and obliged to sell.
Also two other fine Horses, including a celebrated trotter; can beat 2:35; warranted. Full particulars in to-morrow's Herald and at sale.
All this stock is offered for positive and peremptory sale, there being no limits or restrictions on them whatever, and are warranted as represented at sale, and a fair trial given. Stock can be seen and examined any time prior to sale at stable.

A ELEGANT COUPE ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—VERY STYLISH CHESTNUT HORSE; very long mane and tail; 16 hands, 8 years; extra fine gait; splendid action; an all day traveller of great bottom and endurance; an easy driver and in every respect a first class coupe or family horse; warranted sound, kind and true, together with a COUPE, built to order by JAS. S. CONE & CO.; nearly new and perfect, with Pole and Shafts; also set of COUPE HARNESS, made to order by TRAINOR.
The above will be sold at auction THIS DAY, 12 O'CLOCK, if not previously disposed of at private sale, by JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, at their HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCTION MART, 112 AND 114 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH AVENUE, where the establishment can be seen.

AT BARKER & HAMLIN'S
CITY AUCTION MART AND N. Y. HATTERSALLS,
Corner Broadway and Thirty-third street.
BARKER & HAMLIN, AUCTIONEERS.
Regular Auction Sales
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
GENTLEMEN'S PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENTS disposed of at public or private sale to the best advantage, and a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Horses, Carriages, Harness and everything in the horse line to suit the wants of all classes of gentlemen constantly on hand.
SUPERIOR STABLING for horses on sale.
OUTSIDE SALES SOLICITED and promptly attended to. Liberal advances made on everything in the horse line.

AN ELEGANT FAMILY ESTABLISHMENT AT auction
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK.
Park Coupe Horse.
Circular Front Coupe, made by Cone, and Coupe Harness, very nice, and Half Circular Front three-quarter Coupe, made by Wood Brothers, with Shafts and Poles; light enough for one horse.
Coupe Rockaway, with Pole and Shafts, made by Miner & Stevens.
By JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, at their auction mart, 112 and 114 East Thirteenth street, near fourth avenue.

A DERBY (IRISH) CATTLE.
Selected, black polls, deep milking strains, for sale at public sale 326 Fifth avenue. Address P., box 1,469 Post office, New York.

ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES AND HARNESS ON hand and to order.—I have some fine goods at reasonable prices fully warranted.
HICKS, 609 Broadway, established 1838.

A.—SECOND HAND LANDAU, CLARENCE COUPE, Coach, Rockaway Cabriolet, Light Wagon and Buggies. Sell at any price to make room for spring stock. HAM, Fourth ave. and Broadway.

A PARIS COUPE, WITH POLE AND SHAFTS; ALSO Cabriolet, Park Phaeton, with shafts and double Harness. Private stable, 175 West Eighteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

A ASSORTMENT SEASONABLE CARRIAGES AND HARness on hand and made to order, on Broadway expresses or coaches; everything warranted as represented; several second hand Carriages cheap. TAYLOR'S, 59 Crosby street.

A.—EXPRESS WAGONS, $150 ON HAND, 200 SLEIGHS of all sorts, Harness, Robes, Blankets, Whips, &c., for sale low. W. H. GRAY, 338 & 340 W. Broadway.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, &c.

AT 68 LIBERTY STREET—ELEGANT TOP BUGGY AT $240, worth $450; also fine top Pony, Park and Doctor's Phaetons, Rockaways, &c. Also
Harness, Harness, very great bargains and choice work; Blankets and Robes at your own price to close out the lot.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, 58 Liberty street.

AT WITTY'S, 632 BROADWAY—GREATLY REDUCED prices.—Carriages, Harness, all styles, new and second hand, at great bargains; second hand Coupe, cheap; assortment Pony Phaetons and Coupe Rockaways.

A LIGHT ROCKAWAY, TOP WAGON, OPEN WAGon, 1 Set Double Harness, 1 Set Single Harness, 2 Robes, 2 Blankets, at Stable 121 West Nineteenth street.

A.—EXPRESS AND BUSINESS WAGONS, ROCKAways, top and open Road Wagons, Depot and Jagger Wagons, Park and Pony Phaetons, Single and Double Harness, Blankets, Robes, Whips, &c., new and second hand, very cheap, at 1,401 Broadway, near Forty-first street.

AN ELEGANT C SPRING LANDAU, MADE IN LONdon (never been used but once), for sale very low, by A. S. BLANDRAU, No. 7 East Eighteenth street.

CARRIAGES—ALL STYLES FAMILY AND ROAD Turnouts; Pony, two, five and six seat Phaetons, Rockaways, Buggies, grocers', bakers' and business Wagons selling off cheap; 100 second hand Carriages. 10 Nevins street, Brooklyn.

CAR, CARRIAGE AND TRUNK MANUFACTURERS.—42 lb English Canvas, Ship's Duck Canvas, Parcelling; Fur, Buffalo and plush Carriage Robes; Brussels Carpets $1 20; blue and colored Cloths cheap. 103 Chambers street.

EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER.
Horses, Carriages and Harness,
at the Private Stable,
NO. 150 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, this day, at 10 o'clock, several fine Horses, Wagons and Harness. For particulars see Catalogues at sale.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF FINE TROTTING HORSES to close estate of William Churchill, at auction THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, by JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, at their auction mart, 112 and 114 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue. Look at catalogue under this head for full description.

FOR SALE—A TEAM OF BAY HORSES, TOGETHER with Trucks and Harness. Apply to W. H. DOWN, 512 West Twenty-second street.

FOR SALE—A WELL MATCHED THREE MINUTE trotting team, 15½ hands, kind and gentle for ladies' driving; new top Buggy, Sleigh, Robes, Blankets, set of Harness, &c., at great sacrifice. Address box 25 Brooklyn Post office.

FOR SALE—A CHESTNUT MARE, 6 YEARS OLD this spring; stylish, fast and gentle. WM. KRONBERG, No. 4 Pine street.

FOR SALE—HORSE, TRUCK AND HARNESS. SUITable for any work; together or separate. Call at 121 Beekman street.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL GOOD HORSES, NEW VICtoria, top and no top Wagon, fine double and single Harness. Stable to rent. Apply at No. 1 West Thirteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE—A TEAM OF YOUNG KENTUCKY HORSES. 16 hands high, 7 and 8 years old, free and easy drivers; very stylish. Apply to P. GAFFNEY & CO., 225 Bowery.

FOR SALE—FOR WANT OF USE, A STRONG, RELiable Horse; easy keeper. Apply at 125 Warren or 175 West street.

FOR SALE—FIVE HORSES, AT A SACRIFICE.—ALL warranted sound and kind. Apply for three days at 607 Washington street.

FOR SALE—TOP AND NO TOP BUGGIES OF EVERY description; also Express, Grocery and light Business Wagons. M. GLUCK, No. 318 West Twenty-seventh street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE ESTABLISHMENT, VERY low, consisting of a pair of large stylish carriage Horses, 15½ hands, bays, 6 and 7 years old, sound and kind; an elegant Landau, new style; a four seat Rockaway, both by Adams; also a light top Buggy; one single Harness, silver mounted; one double Harness, light, silver mounted; one double Harness, heavy, gold and oxide; together with Blankets, Robes, and all other necessary appendages, all of which are nearly new and will be sold, together or separately, at a bargain. Inquire at HUDNUT'S Pharmacy, 218 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FAMILY TURNOUT; HORSE, black, sound and kind; Carriage, coupe rockaway. Inquire at TENEY'S stable, 36 West Forty-fourth street.

FOR SALE—ONE LARGE MARE, $85; ONE FINE young Horse, little some forward, $40; several other Horses and Dirt Carts for sale. 84 New Chambers street.

FOR SALE—GOOD CANADIAN PONY, SOUND AND kind, 6 years old, 14½ high; light Express Wagon and Harness complete; must be sold cheap; separately or together. 279 Ninth avenue.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUPE OR CARRIAGE HORSE, blood bay, 15 hands high, just from the country; also a blooded Hambletonian brood Mare, a little lame. Apply at Nos. 4 and 6 East Twenty-eighth street, near Fifth avenue.

JAMES JENKINS, AUCTIONEER.—MARSHAL'S SALE of one Express Wagon and one light Road Wagon, on Wednesday, March 1, at 11 o'clock, at 1,401 Broadway, near Forty-first street. By order of Charles F. Watts, Marshal.

JUST FROM CINCINNATI—A FINE LOT OF HORSES, suitable for all purposes; to be sold cheap. No. 43 Wooster street.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP—OR EXCHANGED FOR Horses of less value, five Horses just from the country; fit for carts, trucks, express or any business; warranted sound and kind. Inquire at 461 Canal street.

TO LET OR LEASE—LIVERY STABLE, AT THE present, near the Harlem Railroad depot; none in the place; a good chance. Inquire of G. W. HOJER, 885 Third avenue.

WANTED—HORSE OR MARE, 15½ HANDS, PONY built; must trot in 3½. Address where seen, color, price and particulars, box 4,920 Post office.

WANTED—A PAIR MEDIUM HORSES IN EXCHANGE for coupe Horse and about $200; or would buy single Horse 16 hands high. Address A. B., box 1,604 Post office.

WANTED—A LARGE, FINE FAMILY HORSE. CHEAP for cash; any gentleman owning the same can find a customer at a common sense price; no boys, jockeys or dealers need apply. Address BINGHAM, Herald office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A BLOOD BAY MARE OF style and fine action, well broken to double and single harness, about fifteen hands or an inch over, capable of trotting in 2:50, sound and kind. A line addressed to JUDGE, Herald office, stating particulars, will meet with attention.

LOST AND FOUND.

A LADY'S MUFF FOUND IN R. BROWN'S LACE store, 218 Broadway. Inquire at the desk.

FOUND—ON TUESDAY, A LADY'S GOLD WATCH and Chain. The owner can have the same by applying at station A.

LOST.—THE FOLLOWING BANK OF ENGLAND Notes were lost in London on the 5th February, 1871:—Eight of £1,000 each, dated Oct. 27, 1868, Nos. 82,595, 82,596, 82,597, 82,598, 82,542, 82,543, 82,544, 82,545.
One of £500, dated Nov. 27, 1868, No. 89,333.
Three of £200 each, dated July 13, 1868, Nos. 22, 618, 50,691, 20,922.
One of £200, dated August 11, 1869, No. 29,713.
One of £100, dated September 10, 1869, No. 65,893.
Four of £20 each, dated December 9, 1869, Nos. 96,512, 10,855, 31,711, 13,983.
Two of £20 each, dated December 8, 1869, Nos. 99,255, 23,162.
One of £10, date 1 October 6, 1869, No. 59,634.
Payment of the above notes has been stopped at the Bank of England, but a reward will be paid by the undersigned for the return of the whole or any part thereof.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, 54 and 55 South street.

LOST—TWO MEMORANDUM BOOKS AND BANK Book No. 67,258, issued by the Manhattan Savings Institution, of no use to any one but the owner. A suitable reward will be paid by returning them to 18 Commerce street.

LOST—NEAR FULTON STREET YESTERDAY, A SMALL leather Satchel, containing a pocketbook and a small amount of money, a note and some other papers of use to none but the owner. The finder can keep the money by returning the note and other things to 196 South street, or 71 Hamilton avenue, Brooklyn.

LOST—A SMALL BLACK AND TAN DOG, NAME OF the owner on the collar, with address. No. 8 West Ninth street. A liberal reward will be paid on his return to the above address.

LOST—A COMMUTATION ERIE RAILROAD TICKET, from New York to Passaic, N.J., for three months, January 1 to April, 1871, in favor of J. D. Holford. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at 687 and 687 Broadway, New York, or box 28 Passaic, N. J. Post office.

LOST—A SQUARE GOLD LOCKET, WITH A SMALL piece of chain attached, is going from Wallack's to Seventh avenue. Whoever returns it to the owner will be liberally rewarded, as it is the gift of a very dear friend. Return it to 43 East Thirteenth street.

LOST—A SMALL BLACK AND GRAY POODLE DOG, named Chip. The finder will be suitably rewarded by bringing him to 22 East Twenty-third street.

LOST—STRAYED AWAY, FROM 17 EAST TWENTIFIRST street, on Monday, inst., a Black and Tan Terrier Dog, very little hair, ears clipped, red short, but pointed; answers to the name "Nero"; red collar. Finder will be liberally rewarded.

REWARDS.

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF OUR NUMEROUS uptown patrons we have opened a Branch Office at 1,245 Broadway, corner Thirty-first street, for receiving advertisements and subscription for the NEW YORK HERALD without extra charge. This is the only authorized branch office in this city. Open from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. every day in the year.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON SATURDAY, A SMALL red Terrier, about nine years old, is a pet of a delicate child. Whoever returns him to 49 West Thirty-third street, corner of Broadway, will receive the above reward and thanks of the child.

$10 REWARD, LOST, ON SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 26, a white Setter Dog, ten years old. Whoever may find him will leave him at BUBELER & HERTWECK'S, 347 Seventh avenue.

$20.—LOST, ON MONDAY EVENING, FROM A Third avenue Railroad car, from pocketbook Beaver, containing change of silver. The finder will receive the above reward at 267 East Thirty-fifth street.

$500 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR INFORMATION which will lead to the recovery of Charles S. Lynch, a young man, aged 15 years, who has been missing from his home, 12 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn, since February 11, 1871. The following is a full description of his appearance:—He is about five feet seven inches in height; has dark brown hair and gray eyes; was dressed when last seen in a light drab overcoat, dark blue pantaloons, vest and parts of dark mixed cloth, black sough hat and boots. PETER LYNAN, corner of Flushing and Clinton avenues and 12 Willoughby avenue.

BILLIARDS.

STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES
Manufactured and for sale only by the patentees.
PHELAN & COLLINDER, 738 Broadway, New York.

FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, BANKERS,
No. 5 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,
Feb. 27, 1871.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY,

originally offered by us last winter, were so rapidly taken that, prior to the 1st of June last, a sufficient amount had had been sold (upward of $5,000,000) to supply the company with all the money that would be required until March or April of the present year.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD—A NEW TRUNK LINE FROM THE SEABOARD TO THE WEST—is already completed and in operation from Richmond to the celebrated White Sulphur Springs, 227 miles, and there remain but 200 miles, now under construction, to complete it to the Western terminus on the Ohio river, 315 miles below Pittsburg, at the head of reliable and continuous navigation.

During the past year the work on the Western Division, between the Ohio river and the Falls of the Kanawha, about one hundred miles, has been prosecuted with great vigor and as rapidly as a due regard to economy would permit, over 4,000 men having been employed during a great portion of the time. This division—which will bring the Kanawha coal mines into immediate connection with the Western markets, and with the iron furnaces of Southern Ohio, and thus commence at once the development of the coal traffic of the road—is now nearly ready for the track, which will be laid and the division put in operation by the month of August next (1871).

Meanwhile the work on the intermediate section, between the Falls of the Kanawha and White Sulphur Springs, is being carried forward so as to be completed and ready for traffic as soon as the tunnel at the Big Bend of the Greenbrier can be opened.

The entire road will be completed and trains running through from Richmond to the Ohio river during the summer of 1872.

Provision is made in all necessary particulars for a double track, which, it is believed, will be imperatively demanded for the accommodation of the traffic of the road within a very short period after it is opened for through business.

The completed portion of the road is already doing a good local business, which will be enormously increased as it progresses and opens the immense mineral riches of Virginia and West Virginia, whose coal and iron are celebrated for their quality and abundance, and would alone enrich the the means of communication which affords them access to the markets East and West.

The advantages of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad as a great East and West through line for the transportation of the heavy freights (which constitute the principal part of the East and West through traffic) are numerous and important.

1. A SHORT ROUTE, connecting the Atlantic coast with the principal produce centres and markets for the consumption and production of Eastern manufactures and imported goods, throughout the West and Southwest.

2. LOW GRADES.

3. LIGHT CURVES.

4. A GENIAL CLIMATE, which renders the entire route remarkably free from extremes of heat and cold, fog, snow and climate obstructions generally, and imparts to it in this respect a marked and important superiority over the more northerly routes, and admits of safe, economical and rapid railroad operation throughout the year.

5. A WESTERN TERMINUS at the head of reliable navigation on the Ohio river, at a point below the principal obstructions to navigation, from which communication by water with the West, Southwest and Northwest is reliable and almost uninterrupted throughout the greater portion of the year, and which is nearer to Cincinnati by 315 miles than the western terminus of the

THE COURTS.

The February Term of the Federal Courts.

Important Charge by Judge Woodruff—The Case of the Old Colony—Stealing Letters—Conviction of a Letter Carrier—Fraudulent Bankruptcy—Lottery Dealers—A Gypsy in Court—A Devotee to the Cause of Liberty.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Decisions—Appeals Dismissed—Motions Denied.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1871.

In the United States Supreme Court the following decisions were rendered to-day:—

No. 73. *Mayor of Baltimore vs. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Maryland.—The city of Baltimore, having prior to the Internal Revenue act loaned the railroad company several millions of dollars, the question was raised in this cause whether the city or the railroad company should pay the tax on the money. The railroad paid the income tax under the law, and deducted the amount from its interest payment to the city. The court below decided against the city, and this court now affirms the judgment, holding that, as the city did not avail itself of its privilege to test the legality of the tax, as provided by the act, it cannot now turn round and litigate its legality with the railroad company. Mr. Justice Davis delivered the opinion of the court.

No. 409. *Dows vs. The City of Chicago and Heald, Collector of Taxes*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—The question presented in this cause was, whether under the constitution of the State of Illinois, which prescribes uniformity in taxation, one class of property, to wit, the shares of banking associations, can be singled out and assessed by itself, with reference to a different point of time from that to which all other property is referred for that purpose. The court below sustained the assessment, holding that by the settled construction of the State constitution by the local courts it was not a violation of that instrument. This court affirms the decree. Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion. Nos. 61 and 62 are decided with this case.

No. 213. *Morgan et al., Commissioners of Bankruptcy of Louisiana, vs. Shombrise et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Louisiana. Appeal dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

No. 454. *Miller et al. vs. People of the State of New York.*—Error to the Court of Appeals of the State of New York. Motion to advance the cause on the calendar denied. Opinion by Mr. Justice Clifford.

No. 377. *Seaming R. S. Macy vs. Joshua Atkins et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of New York. Motion for commission denied.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Opening of the February Term—Important Charge of Judge Woodruff to the Grand Jury.

The February term of the United States Circuit Court was opened yesterday morning at eleven o'clock, Judge Woodruff presiding. The court room was crowded by members of the bar and also by private citizens, who had assembled either for the purpose of listening to the trials or taking a back or a front seat, as chance might have it, and doing nothing in particular, to the great annoyance of those who had some business to transact in the hall of justice.

Mr. R. E. Stillwell, deputy clerk of the court, called over the names of the gentlemen summoned to appear as Grand Jurors.

Judge Woodruff directed Mr. William H. Smith to be sworn as foreman. This was done, and the other members of the Grand Jury having been also sworn the learned Judge proceeded to deliver

THE CHARGE.

He said he had learned from information that some members of the Grand Jury, how many he was not aware, were accustomed to the discharge of duties appertaining to such bodies, and, therefore, did not require from him any minute or extended explanation of the manner in which they should fulfil the obligations imposed on them by the oath they had taken. Such explanation might be necessary to those who are inexperienced in this duty, and if they required it they would receive it from their fellows and from the District Attorney, who would be in attendance to give them advice, and if necessary they would get instruction from the Court. They were all men of intelligence, and stood in an important position in regard to the administration of justice. The government and people relied upon them to see to it that the laws of the United States were not violated with impunity. The government and people looked to their scrutiny into those matters to which their attention might be called, and to their fidelity in the discharge of their duty, for the protection of person and property and for the enforcement of the laws which were framed for the support of the government and its maintenance in its various departments. Those laws were designed to furnish means for carrying on the government and giving it power for all useful and necessary purposes. It was, therefore, their duty to scrutinize all cases and testimony laid before them, and whenever they found it proved to their satisfaction that the law had been violated they should, in the language of their oath, without fear or favor, and undeterred by any consideration other than what a just regard for the law exacted, present to the court the offenders for trial under the law. On the other hand, they owed to the citizen a most serious and important duty to see to it that no man was presented without just cause; and, while they must be careful in scrutinizing every case laid before them, they should discountenance frivolous charges, and take care that no man was presented, not only not presented either through hatred or malice, but, so far as their judgment went, the scrutiny must be sufficient to protect the citizen and show that the prosecution was not pressed forward from malicious motives. They stood between the government on the one hand in a faithful execution of the law, and the people on the other hand, to see that no citizen be presented to the court without just cause.

The cases to be laid before them would relate chiefly to three classes. And he would first introduce the question affecting the

TREATMENT OF SEAMEN ON THE HIGH SEAS.

That was a subject to be treated with great delicacy, great care and with careful attention to the character and position of the respective parties, so that on the one hand there shall be just and proper control and discipline enforced on the part of the officers of vessels, who, when at sea, were not always able to call for ordinary assistance when lives and property were at stake. Both depended on the ready obedience to orders and the faithful services of the subordinates. They would look, at the same time, to the comparatively helpless condition of seamen placed in a subordinate position, where mutiny and resistance to officers were justly and properly condemned, subjecting them to severe penalties. They would consider their position, and see to it that no abuse of authority or ill treatment to men placed under the control of officers be permitted to pass unprosecuted.

VIOLATION OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAWS.

The next topic to which he would invite their attention was the violation of the revenue laws—those which related to imports and those that appertained to internal revenue. It was usually necessary to call their attention to the importance of those laws or to point out how necessary it was to have a faithful observance of them, and punishment, by way of example, for their violation. The government must be protected against a violation of that which was necessary to its existence, as also every honest man who was ready to pay the just demands of the government upon him. Such persons should be protected against that inequality of tax which would fall upon them if men were allowed to evade the payment of their just contributions to the public burden. The just sense of every man demanded that a right and just law should be invariably enforced, and that those who sought to evade by false swearing and fraud and other false claims the payment of their just liabilities should be prosecuted to the court.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

The third class related to the forging and uttering of the notes and securities of the United States. There was no feature of that offence which it was deemed should be closely to the Grand Jury, to give it a peculiar gravity, and it was this—that while the intelligent and, generally speaking, those who were able to bear the loss, were sometimes imposed on by a counterfeit note, yet, excluding circumstances in a community, that even not the parties who generally suffered. The injury done it was true, was done to the whole community when the law was violated; but the consequential injury fell most seriously on the poor and unprotected, who had not the skill to detect counterfeits, and who suffered most when counterfeit money was circulated.

After a few brief remarks on the nature and evidence sufficient to warrant the Grand Jury in finding bills of indictment, the learned Judge concluded his impressive and valuable charge by directing them to keep a record of their proceedings.

The Petit Jurors.

Mr. Stilwell called the panel of petit jurors. Several answered; some of them asked to be excused. One was excused on the ground that he was not a citizen; another, that he had only taken out his first papers of naturalization; a third, that he was hard of hearing; a fourth, that he was in business, with his partner absent, and could not well attend on the jury; and others for different reasons.

The Case of the Ship Old Colony.

The Assistant District Attorney said he would be ready on Thursday next to try the case of Josiah S. Grindle, captain of the ship Old Colony, who is indicted for cruel and unusual punishment to two of his crew—Ramon Rau and France Frank—while on a voyage from Cadiz to New York.

Mr. G. W. Soren stated, on behalf of Captain Grindle, that the Captain desired Judge Porter or Judge Fullerton to defend him, as he (Mr. Soren) was only employed civilly for the owners of the vessel in whose employment Captain Grindle was. The Captain was in court ready to appear on the day fixed for his trial, but he (Mr. Soren) did not wish to agree positively that the trial should be on that day, as counsel might possibly move to quash the indictment, or be not ready to proceed with the case, owing to engagements.

The Court—Has the defendant pleaded?

The District Attorney—No. I move that he plead now.

Mr. Soren—What is the hurry? Can he not do that on Thursday?

The case accordingly went over until Thursday.

Charge of Embezzling the Funds of a National Bank.

Morris S. Hill pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging him with having embezzled funds belonging to the National Bank of Somers, Westchester county. Trial fixed for to-day.

Embezzling a Letter in the Post Office.

A Russian, named Radosalovitch, pleaded guilty to the second count of an indictment charging him with secreting a letter in the Post Office. Remanded for sentence.

Lottery Ticket Dealers.

A number of men charged with doing business as lottery ticket dealers without paying the special tax required by law were indicted for that offence. They pleaded not guilty. Among the defendants are William Morton, Francis Sell, Robert Massey, George Latter, Newlins and others, most of whom had been arrested on bench warrants on Saturday.

Capital Offence—Charge of Setting Fire to a Ship.

The trial of Purdiew and others, charged with attempting to set fire to the ship Robert Edwards, will, it is expected, take place in the present term of the court. The punishment for this offence is death.

Charge of Conspiring to Defraud the Government.

The case of the United States vs. Joseph Scheider and others, for alleged conspiracy to defraud the government in regard to the purchase and sale of tobacco stamps, was reserved, the Assistant District Attorney stating that the District Attorney himself was anxious to try this case.

Conviction of a Letter Carrier for Embezzling Letters.

A petit jury having been empanelled, James T. Laurence was put upon his trial for having, as stated in the first count of the indictment, secreted, embezzled and destroyed a letter entrusted to him to deliver containing two dollars. This letter was addressed to G. P. Putnam & Son, the publishers. In a second count he was charged with stealing from the Post Office a letter addressed to G. P. Putnam & Sons. The evidence showed that two letters were addressed by Mr. James Gaylor, special agent for the Post Office, on the 17th of January, to Messrs. Putnam. One of the letters had the postmark Banock City and the other Milwaukee. Mr. Gaylor put $4 50 in one letter and $3 75 in the other. The money was marked by a cut from a knife. He showed the money and letters to the superintendent of station F. He saw the prisoner next day, about ten o'clock, and asked him to come into the front office. He did so; told him that there were complaints that letters containing money had been stolen from that station, and asked him if he had taken any letters containing money. He said "No." Mr. Gaylor then asked him if he was innocent of taking money from letters. He said he was. He then asked him to show what money he had about him. He did so, and among the money thus produced was one of the marked bills, which Mr. Gaylor recognized as one he had put in one of the letters.

After the testimony of M. J. Murphy, superintendent of station F, Mr. G. P. Putnam deposed that he never received the letters in question.

Judge Stuart made a motion to quash the first count of the indictment on the ground that the proof was fatally at variance with it. Motion granted.

The jury found the prisoner guilty on the second count. He was remanded for sentence.

The court soon after adjourned till to-day.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Charge of Fraudulent Bankruptcy.

Before Commissioner Betts.

The United States vs. Moses Rothschild.—The defendant had carried on business at 38 White street, in this city. He was charged with having committed fraudulent acts of bankruptcy—with purchasing goods, under false pretences, from Hognet & Co., and sending them off to New Orleans to be sold by auction. The case has been under investigation for a considerable period. Yesterday, however, the Commissioner discharged the defendant, it appearing to him, on the evidence, that the sending of the goods to New Orleans for the purpose mentioned occurred in the regular and legitimate course of the business of the accused.

A Lottery Dealer.

Before Commissioner Shields.

Robert Massey, a dealer in lottery tickets, residing at No. 2 Stuyvesant place, who had been arrested on a bench warrant on a charge of dealing in lottery tickets without paying the special tax required by law, gave bail to take his trial when called on.

A Gypsy in Court.

Robert Lowell, one of a tribe of gypsies who have their encampment in the neighborhood of the Central Park, was charged with passing a two dollar counterfeit bill on a shoemaker. As the complainant did not appear to sustain the accusation the defendant was discharged.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

A Zealous Devotee to the Cause of Liberty.

Before Judge Barnard.

Edward Lawrence vs. Abraham Greenthal.—This case came up on a motion to vacate the order of arrest, the defendant being still, as is well known, an inmate of Ludlow street jail. It was insisted by the defendant's counsel that he had been once before arrested for the same offence, which was denied by the other side. There was quite a warm and prolonged argument, and the Judge took occasion to put in a few words occasionally on the subject of paying debts, frauds, bribing judges and kindred subjects generally. The decision in the case was reserved.

Libel Suit Against the Times Newspaper.

George, the Count Joannes, vs. Louis J. Jennings and George Jones.—On application of the plaintiff an order of arrest was granted against the defendants, editors and proprietors of the New York *Times*, for an alleged libellous article recently published in that paper.

Decisions.

Gaige vs. Gaige.—Motion granted.

Lowell et al. vs. Smith et al.—Same.

Sampson et al. vs. Rosen et al.—Judgment awarded.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Anna Mary Zimmerman vs. John A. Schoonfield.—Motion denied.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judges Ingraham, Barnard and Cardozo.

Abraham Lawrence vs. James P. Marriott.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted. Costs to abide event.

Francis G. Burke vs. William B. Isham et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Freedman.

Euphemia McAllister vs. Isaac Anson McAllister.—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

August A. Biller vs. Margaret Kelter, and the Same vs. Samuel Phillips et al.—See opinion with clerk.

Jane Stewart vs. Henry M. Field.—Same.

Gabrielle Soliger vs. Sarah Fandell.—Same.

Henry P. Hustad vs. Robert C. Rathburn.—It having been conceded on the argument that the judgment debtor had perfected an appeal in bankruptcy from the order refusing him a discharge before the institution of the present proceedings in this court, the order heretofore made requiring him to submit to an examination must be discharged and the proceedings dismissed.

The Maryland Coal Company vs. Rufus W. Leavitt.—Order granted.

Alexander Hall, Sekorski et al. vs. Norman Ward.—Same.

COMMON PLEAS—PART 2.

Suit Against the Sun for Libel.

Before Judge Joseph F. Daly and a Jury.

Patrick McDonald vs. The Sun Publishing Company.—In May, 1870, the *Sun* published in its columns a list of repeaters, among whom was the name of Patrick McDonald, of No. 110 Pearl street, whom the article stated was in State Prison. The plaintiff in this case happened to be living at No. 110 Pearl street, but was neither in State Prison nor a repeater, but a respectable young man, engaged in business as a cotton sampler. For this alleged libel he brings his present action, laying his damages at $50,000. It was pleaded on behalf of the defendants that the article was written and published without malice; that it was purely the result of mistake, the general repeater and State's prisoner having from Washington street, instead of Pearl. The counsel for plaintiff claimed that the *Sun* men were bound to inquire at No. 110 Pearl street before making the publication. The jury gave plaintiff seventy-five dollars damages.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

The following decisions were yesterday rendered in this court:—

By Judge Larremore.

Carey vs. Carey.—Case settled.

By Judge Robinson.

Hade vs. Armstrong.—Motion granted.

Brown vs. Kelly.—Motion granted.

McDonough vs. McDonough.—Order granted.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Decisions.

Before Judges Alker, Gross and Joachimsen.

Gale vs. Leyler.—Judgment affirmed unless appellant submits case, &c., in ten days.

Fleischt vs. New York Life Insurance Company.—Judgment reversed unless respondent submits points, &c., in ten days.

Amway vs. Bishop.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

Keary vs. Fritsch.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

Beswicks vs. McKenzie.—Appeal from report of a referee. Decision reserved.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

Messrs. Sullivan and Fellowes appeared for the prosecution yesterday.

Samuel M. Mentz, who pleaded guilty on Friday to forgery in the third degree, was sent by his Honor to the State Prison for four years and six months.

ASSAULT UPON A POLICE OFFICER.

Philip Brady was tried and convicted of an assault with a dangerous weapon upon Michael Clynes, of the Ninth precinct, on the 3d of October last. It appeared from the testimony that Clynes was going around drinking with Brady and another man, and during a difficulty which ensued between them Brady stabbed Clynes in the abdomen with a pocket knife. At the request of counsel sentence was postponed till Friday.

AN ACQUITTAL.

George Leslie (a youth), who was indicted for stealing fifty dollars from Peter Hall, on the 9th of this month, was acquitted. Mr. Howe called witnesses to prove the boy's character, and the testimony showed that the complainant was mistaken.

LARCENY OF A CHECK.

George B. Marshall was convicted of stealing a check for fifty-six dollars on the 29th of November, which was sent by Uzal D. Ward to F. E. Bailey, in New Jersey. It was found in his possession three days after it was sent, and he attempted to get cigars and some money for it from Jacob Weisner.

The Recorder, in passing sentence, said that the accused had reason to congratulate himself that he was not tried in another court for robbing the United States mail. In view of the fact that there was an indictment against him for a heavy forgery his Honor sent him to the State Prison for five years and nine months.

AN EXTENSIVE LARCENY BY COLORED MEN.

Charles Wilkinson and Darwin Tucker (colored) pleaded guilty to stealing on the 26th of October $790 in money and $500 worth of jewelry, the property of Adelaide Beaumont. Some of the valuables were recovered. They were each sent to the State Prison for four years and nine months.

Matthew J. Fee, who, on the 14th of February stole a shawl from Emma South, pleaded guilty to petty larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Judges Ingraham, Barnard and Cardozo.—Adjourned until Thursday.

OYER AND TERMINER AND SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 1—Before Judge Sutherland—Opens at half-past ten A. M. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Ingraham—Opens at half-past ten A. M.—Nos. 37, 161, 103, 156, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 217½, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Barnard.—Nos. 28, 99, 123.

COMMON PLEAS—PART 2—Held by Judge Daly.—Nos. 49, 538, 518, 698, 762, 779, 780, 781, 783, 785, 787, 788, 789, 791, 792, 793.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM—Before Judges Alker, Joachimsen and Tracy.—General Term calendar. Part 3—Held by Judge Gross.—Nos. 5573, 5615, 5755, 5839, 5833, 5834, 5836, 5837, 5817.

THE ANIMALS' PEABODY.

Text of the Will of Mr. Louis Bonard Giving His Property to Mr. Henry Bergh.

The munificent bequest of the late Mr. Louis Bonard, of this city, to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, having excited much public comment, we publish below the text of the will in full. Besides the sum of $40,000 in ready money the society comes into the possession of real estate to the value of $125,000, of which Mr. Bonard was in possession at the time of his death. Efforts are being made to discover the next of kin of the deceased and if any are found it is quite likely that a vigorous effort will be made to prevent this property from "going to the dogs" and other animals:—

In the name of God, amen:—I, LOUIS BONARD, of the city of New York, being of sound mind and memory, and considering the uncertainty of this life, do therefore make, ordain, publish and declare this to be my last will and testament, that is to say—First, after all my lawful debts are paid and discharged, I give and bequeath and devise unto the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (of which said Society Henry Bergh, Esq., of the city of New York, is president, and for whom I have long entertained, and now entertain, the highest respect and admiration, he being a gentleman whose laudable, untiring and humane exertions on behalf of the dumb portion of God's creatures has elevated him in my estimation far above any other man I know or have heard of) all and singular my real estate, property, lands, tenements, houses, messuages and lots of ground wheresoever the same may be found or situate, together with all the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, including—First, that certain dwelling house and lot of ground known and designated as No. 15 Madison street, in the city of New York, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging. Second, all those certain houses and tenement buildings and property and lots of ground known and designated as Nos. 23 and 25 Mulberry street, in the said city of New York, with all the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging. Third, all those certain houses and tenement buildings and property and lots of ground known and designated as Nos. 641 and 643 East Twelfth street, in the said city of New York, with all the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging. Fourth, all those certain two stores and buildings and lots of ground and property situated on the corner of Platt and Gold streets, in the said city of New York, purchased by me on the 8th day of January, 1871, from Mr. Roberts, auctioneer, and sold by order of Grant Nathan, referee, with all the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, to have and to hold all my said hereinbefore devised real estate and leasehold property, lands, houses, messuages, tenements and lots of ground, with their and each and every of their hereditaments and appurtenances unto the said "American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" as its own proper freehold and absolute property, free from all encumbrances, to be by the said society, and by the said president thereof, used, occupied, enjoyed and disposed of for the benefit of the said society in such manner as to the said president thereof shall seem meet and proper. I also give and bequeath unto the said American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, all and singular, my moveable property, goods, chattels and effects, and moneys and sums of money, and debts and accounts due me, and checks, bills and promissory notes, and bank book and bank account, and all sums of money which from any source shall in anywise hereafter become due and payable to me, and all and every other thing of any value which I possess now or may hereafter become possessed of, be, by the said "American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," and the president thereof, appropriated and applied to the use and for the benefit and furtherance of the humane objects of said society. In fact, I will, order and desire that everything I am now possessed of or hereafter may be possessed of, and all my property, real and personal, moveable and immoveable, shall be the sole and absolute property of the said Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals after my decease. Further will and desire that all my said real property shall be, by the said "American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," retained in its ownership and possession for its benefit and not sold or alienated by said society, or transferred to any other person or society or corporation whomsoever. And further, I will and order that all moneys or sums of money which may be coming to the said "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" from any source by virtue of this will shall be invested in real estate property by my executors hereinafter named for the sole exclusive and perpetual use, benefit and enjoyment of the said "American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals."

Witness I make, constitute and appoint Henry Bergh, Esq., President of said Society, and Archibald H. Campbell, Esq., his assistant, to be executors to this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all former wills by me made.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my seal, the fourteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

LOUIS BONARD.

SAMUEL B. SAGE,
EDWARD MERWIN,
THOMAS ALLEN HARTFIELD, } Witnesses.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.

Increase of the Fire Department—The Extra Cost Only $125,000—The Aldermen After Hissing and Whining Dogs.

At the regular weekly session of the Board of Aldermen, held yesterday, Alderman Dargan in the chair, the resolution authorizing an increase of the paid Fire Department, which was vetoed by the Mayor, was passed over the veto. A lengthy argument in favor of the increase was made by Alderman Richardson, showing the present insufficiency of the department in the event of a conflagration occurring in remote sections of Brooklyn which are unprovided for in the matter of fire companies. The total cost of the addition to the force, which will comprise three new steam fire engines and one hook and ladder company, will be $125,000. The addition to the permanent expenses per annum will be $55,000. The resolution takes effect immediately.

Alderman BERGEN offered the following amendment to the city ordinances:—

No person shall have, or keep, or permit to be kept on any premises owned or occupied, in whole or in part, by him or them, within the city, any dog which by its howling or whining shall disturb the neighborhood, under a penalty of twenty dollars for each offence. Upon the complaint of any citizen to the Mayor, he is hereby authorized to issue a summons to the owner or possessor of such dog to show cause why it should not be killed. And every howling or whining dog so found, contrary to the provisions of this ordinance, shall be killed by order of the Mayor. *Adopted.*

Opposition was made by the representative of the Fifth, who thought it should only take effect in the Tenth ward, where dogs were the most numerous.

THE MURDERER THOMAS.

Decision in the Case by the Supreme Court.

The Verdict in the Court of Oyer and Terminer Sustained.

A decision was given yesterday morning by the Supreme Court, General Term, in the case of the negro John Thomas, recently convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the murder of Walter Johnson, another negro. Judge Ingraham delivered the opinion of the Court, which, it will be seen, fully sustains the verdict of the lower court:—

THE OPINION.

The indictment in this case was for murder in the first degree. The offence was set out in the usual form; but in the commencement of the indictment in averring that the prisoner made an assault upon the deceased, the word which should have been aforethought was printed aforeaught, so as to read, "of his malice aforeaught did make an assault," &c. In the rest of the indictment the allegations of firing the pistol, of wounding and of committing the murder, are properly charged to have been done with malice aforethought. This error is now urged by the counsel for the prisoner as a ground for a reversal of the judgment. It is proper to remark that in the return from the court below the word is properly spelled in the indictment, while in the case it is stated as above described. It is evidently a defectin the type, part of the letter "h" being either broken off or from some other cause deficient. From whatever cause it may have originated the error is immaterial. If the word had been omitted altogether, so as to read that the prisoner wilfully, feloniously and of his malice did make an assault, &c., it would have been sufficient, as the malice aforethought is sufficiently charged in the subsequent parts of the indictment to make out the offence of murder in the first degree without the word as applied to the first assault. The case relied upon (the People vs. Enoch, 13 Wendell, 159, 172) is no authority to sustain this objection. It was said in that case that the terms "murder of his malice aforethought" was absolutely necessary in describing the offence. This term is used in the present indictment, and, as I have before remarked, the crime of murder is fully set out therein without the word which has been misprinted.

IN SELECTING THE JURY

one juror was challenged on behalf of the people. He was asked, "Have you any conscientious scruples against a verdict of guilty in a case where the punishment is death and the evidence would justify such verdict?" to which he replied, "I have." On cross-examination, in answer to a question, "If the evidence justified you in finding a verdict of murder would you feel it your duty under the law to so find?" he said, "I would do my duty, but it would go against my feelings." And on further examination he said he did not wish to act as a juror and was opposed to capital punishment. The juror was rejected. It is evident from the whole examination the juror was opposed to capital punishment, and that such views exercised a sufficient influence to cause a bias in the mind of the juror against the law inflicting death. Had the objection been that the juror was prejudiced against the prisoner, but that notwithstanding he could do his duty and acquit the prisoner if the evidence warranted it, such a statement would not be enough to destroy the bias in the juror's mind against the prisoner, and he would not be qualified to serve. What the juror meant by doing his duty does not appear, but conceding that he intended to say he would find a verdict of guilty if the evidence warranted it, still it is apparent that in coming to a conclusion on such evidence he would be influenced by the bias existing in his mind against capital punishment, and would require stronger evidence to warrant such conviction than would be required by ordinary jurors. The provision in the R. S., 3d vol., p. 1,027, sec. 12, does not relate to this objection, but it is intended to relieve persons from serving on a jury who, from religious scruples, are precluded from finding persons guilty for such a cause. The case of The People vs. Dawson, 15 Ward, 352, extended this provision to jurors who had conscientious objections to finding a verdict of guilty when the punishment is death. In O'Brien vs. The People, 3d vol. R. S., p. 368, a juror was challenged for principal cause, because he had conscientious scruples of this kind, and was set aside by the Court. It appeared in that case that he was not opposed to capital punishment, but that his scruples consisted of tender feelings towards the prisoner—a fear that he should do him wrong. The Court says:—"The fact still remained that he had conscientious scruples, and his reasons for them were of no importance. That they existed was sufficient to exclude him from the panel." A similar answer to that given by the juror in this case was given by a juror in Potts vs. The People (52 N. Y., 147-161). Mr. Wright, Justice, says:—"It is true the juror answered when pressed, as any conscientious man would have done, that, if forced to serve and sworn to render a verdict according to the evidence, he would respect his oath; but he added that he should not feel willing to be sworn. This answer did not remove the objection to him." This case is conclusive as to the objection to the juror.

The third ground on which the prisoner's counsel appeals is that the Judge refused to charge the jury, "that if they should find from the evidence that the homicide was done, not from a premeditated design to effect the death of the deceased nor in a heat of passion nor under such circumstances as would make it justifiable homicide, then the jury will find the defendant guilty of murder in the second degree." In Fitzgerald vs. The People (37 New York, 413), the construction of this statute was settled by the Court of Appeals. It was there held that murder in the second degree was "the killing when perpetrated without any design to effect death by a person engaged in the commission of any felony other than that of arson in the first degree. In this definition of murder in the second degree all the Judges concurred. It has been repeatedly held that by the term "felony" used in this section is meant some other criminal act than the homicide to constitute the crime of murder in the second degree. I think there was no error in refusing to instruct the jury as requested.

The remaining point made in behalf of the prisoner is that the

VERDICT IS NOT WARRANTED BY THE EVIDENCE.

It would be a sufficient answer to say that in a case tried in the Oyer and Terminer no such objection can be presented on appeal. Our power to interfere with the judgment appealed from is limited to errors of law occurring in the courts below. In this respect a difference exists on an appeal from a judgment if rendered in the Court of General Sessions. In such appeals the statute requires the appellate court to review the evidence and to grant a new trial if the verdict is against the weight of evidence or if justice requires that a new trial should be granted. We will add, however, that even if we had the power to review the finding of the jury upon the fact the evidence is sufficient to sustain such finding. The evidence shows that before the parties met the prisoner was armed and was inquiring for the deceased; that he uttered threats against him; that when they met the prisoner used threatening language to the deceased; that the deceased told him that he had been following him the previous night with a knife and asked what he meant to do; that the prisoner fired the pistol and then disappeared. If this evidence is true there was sufficient to warrant the jury in finding the intent to kill, and that the homicide was neither excusable nor justifiable. The case of Purcell, referred to by the counsel decided at this time, was distinguished from the present case by the fact that the parties met unexpectedly, without any previous knowledge of the meeting, and that the whole affray was sudden and unprepared and rendered it difficult to find any sufficient evidence from which a premeditated homicide could be proved to have been perpetrated.

We find nothing in the present case to justify a reversal of the judgment.

It will be remembered that Thomas was

SENTENCED TO BE HUNG

on the 17th inst., but that the Governor granted a respite for three weeks to allow the writ of error to be argued. The three weeks expire on the 10th of next month. Mr. Goodlett, the condemned man's counsel, does not propose to let the matter drop here, but will apply to the Governor for further respite, in hope of being able to take the case to the Court of Appeals.

BANKRUPTCY.

Decision in the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company Case.

Yesterday Justice Shalchford rendered his decision in the above case on the motion argued before him on Saturday. The

DECISION

is as follows:—The motion on the part of Seth Adams, claiming to be a creditor of the above named debtors, that he may be allowed to defend in this court against petitions filed in the court by James Alden and the Adams Express Company, who also claim to be creditors of said debtors, to have said debtor adjudged bankrupt, is denied. If the debtors have any defence against such petitions it is for them to make it out against the petitioning creditors. Mr. Adams can have no concern in the matter certainly before adjudication.

His motion that the proceedings on the said two petitions for adjudication in this court, and all proceedings in bankruptcy in this court in the matter of said debtors, may be perpetually stayed, or that said petitions and proceedings may be dismissed, is also denied, without considering any of the merits discussed on the motion, on the ground that at this stage of the proceedings such a motion cannot be made by Mr. Adams. The question at issue now on the petitions for adjudication in this court, and the denial of bankruptcy by the debtors, are questions solely between such petitioning creditors and the debtors, with which no outside party sustaining merely the relation of a person who claims to be a creditor of the debtor can be permitted to interfere. No question of jurisdiction is involved. This court has full jurisdiction of the petitions for adjudication, notwithstanding anything alleged in these motions. If the debtors shall be adjudged bankrupt by the court before they are adjudged bankrupt by this court a different state of things and different questions will arise.

J. H. Choate for the motion; C. A. Seward, W. L. Curtis and E. F. Bullard opposed.

WEST VIRGINIA INTELLIGENCE.

The Wheeling Savings Institution Failed—Arrest of the Cashier—Incendiary Fire—An Engineer Fatally Injured.

WHEELING, Feb. 27, 1871.

The Wheeling Savings Institution, which has enjoyed the confidence of the community for many years, went into liquidation this morning. The bank was closed and its assets delivered to the custody of Mr. D. Lamb, trustee. Its liabilities are stated at $150,000. There was between $50,000 and $55,000 belonging to the city sinking fund on deposit, and many private individuals and workingmen had all their savings there. The capital stock of the institution was but $60,000. A. C. Quarrier, the defaulting cashier, is now in jail. The city has been terribly excited over the affair since Saturday evening. Mr. Quarrier has turned over all his personal property and effects, bonds, policy of insurance, stocks, furniture, &c.

Last night, about twenty minutes after twelve o'clock, the building on Main street, formerly occupied by Winship & Co., but since the fire of two weeks ago by C. H. Berry, was discovered to be on fire by the watchman having the block in charge, and in spite of all the efforts of the Fire Department was entirely consumed. The fire was probably the work of an incendiary. Mr. Berry received a letter through the Post Office a week ago, written in a disguised hand, saying that the writer determined to break him up; that he had burned him out and would do it again, until he had ruined him and satisfied his own revenge.

An engine on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad ran off the track near Mannington yesterday. James Baker, the engineer, after shutting off the steam, jumped from the engine, and was so badly injured that it is feared he cannot recover.

REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

The week opened well yesterday at the Real Estate Exchange, and the sales were such as to give general satisfaction. The bidding throughout was spirited and prompt. The property offered was well located and brought prices commensurate with its available position. Rents are firm, with much more activity, although there is a slight reduction in some instances made to reliable tenants. The following are the full particulars of yesterday's transactions:—

BY JAMES M. MILLER.

347 Bleecker st., s. e. corner of W. 10th st., lot 25x40, 3 story attic brick, to J. Dixon $12,625
250 Bleecker st., 4 story frame store and dwelling, n. w. corner of W. 10th st., 24.11x28.6, to George Graham 12,550
217 W. 10th st., adjoining above, 28x38, to J. Goerle 9,225

BY MULLER, WILKINS AND CO.

Pier 50, foot of Montgomery st, 40x400, together with bulkhead; also half of pier 51, 20x310, together with bulkhead on South st., to L. D. Wilcey 73,000

BY ROBERTS AND M'GUIRE.

5 s. brick tenement, n. e. of 14th st., 88 ft e. of av. B, lot 24.10x103.3, to F. Kurymad 13,000
4 s. brick tenement, n. e. of 35th st., 149.4 ft. w. of 1st av., lot 18.4x97.8, to H. Judd 11,300

CONFLAGRATION IN PATCHOGUE.

Extensive Cotton Mill Destroyed—Loss $18,000—The Fire of Incendiary Origin.

At half-past one o'clock yesterday morning the cotton factory of Grangean & Ketchum, in Patchogue, L. I., was discovered to be on fire. When first seen the fire was easy to subdue, but owing to a lack of fire apparatus, and the fact that the building was filled with inflammable material, the fire soon enveloped the whole building, and did not subside until everything was laid waste. The loss will amount to $18,000. There is a slight insurance. The fire is believed to be the work of an incendiary.

DAMAGE BY THE STORM.

The southwestern slope of the Prospect Park section of Brooklyn sustained the heaviest force of the rain storm of Saturday night and Sunday last. The water washed away the foundations of three party walls of a block of fine buildings, which were in course of erection at the corner of Sixth street and Seventh avenue, on Sunday evening, throwing down the walls and causing a damage of $1,000. The buildings are owned by a gentleman residing in New York. The system of drainage on this side of Prospect Park is blamed as the cause of the accident in a great measure.

"WALKING THE PLANK."

The body of John McClausen, a watchman employed on board the elevator Leigh, lying at the Atlantic dock, Red Hook, Brooklyn, was found in the river yesterday. Deceased was last seen alive on Saturday night about nine o'clock, and it is supposed that he fell on the gang plank while endeavoring to reach the deck of the vessel. Coroner Jones held an inquest over the remains, when a verdict of accidental drowning was returned. Deceased was about fifty years of age and leaves a wife and family.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

DONE—BAKER.—At Christ church, Yokohama, Japan, on Thursday, January 19, by the Rev. M. B. Bailey, BAILY DONE, M. D., of Maryland, to CARRIE, youngest daughter of John Baker, Esq., of New York.

GALE—BARNES.—On Wednesday, February 22, by the Rev. Dr. Seward, GEORGE H. GALE to TILLY S. BARNES.

HANKINSON—PARKINSON.—On Thursday, July 21, 1870, at the residence of the Rev. R. Boothe, AZARIAH HANKINSON, of New Jersey, to ALICE PARKINSON, daughter of the late John Parkinson, of Cincinnati.

Cincinnati papers please copy.

LOVELAND—SAYLES.—At Cleveland, Ohio, on Thursday, February 23, by Rev. J. A. Thome, Colonel FRANK C. LOVELAND, of New York, to MISS BELLA SAYLES, daughter of Dr. J. A. Sayles. No cards.

MORRIS—CLARK.—On Tuesday, February 21, at the residence of the bride's parents, 427 Franklin avenue, Brooklyn, by the Rev. D. V. M. Johnson, HENRY O. MORRIS to LIZZIE, daughter of S. J. Clark, all of Brooklyn.

STOUT—LAW.—At the residence of David Law, Esq., Willoughby, Ohio, on Wednesday, February 22, by Rev. Dr. Herron, JOHN W. STOUT, of this city,

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVI.....No. 59

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, &c.—AFTER THE WAR.

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 45 Bowery.—DIE HUGENNOTEN.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—RICHELIEU.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances every afternoon and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE SERPENT OF THE DISMAL SWAMP.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—OURS.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—HUNTED DOWN; OR, THE TWO LIVES OF MARY LEIGH.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—LA PERICHOLE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE RIGHTFUL HEIR OF THE PERIOD.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—POMPEI DEL WAY DOWN SOUTH.—JAQUES STROP.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—SARATOGA.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—SARATOGA.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—GERMAN OPERA—FAUST.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISTS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, ECCENTRICITIES, &c.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S AND KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

APOLLO HALL, corner 28th street and Broadway.—DR. CORRY'S DIORAMA OF IRELAND.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, 82 Fifth avenue.—EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, February 28, 1871.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

PAGE.
1—Advertisements.
2—Advertisements.
3—The Joint High Commission: First Meeting of the Members in Consultation—News from Washington—The State Capital: Propositions for Relief from the Coal Famine.
4—Europe: The Dowry of the Princess Louise Before the Lords and Commons: Life at the Imperial Headquarters at Versailles: Dreadful Sufferings of the French Soldiers in Switzerland; the Black Sea Question—The Coal Troubles—Runs and Romanism: Discussion by Methodist Preachers—New York City News—Dice and Death—A Demented Nabob—Army and Naval Intelligence—Burned to Death—Suicide—Two "Blarsted Britishers—Importing Pestilence.
5—Proceedings in the Courts—The Animals' Peabody—Brooklyn Common Council—The Murderer Thomas—Decision in Bankruptcy—West Virginia Intelligence—Real Estate Matters—Conflagration in Patchogue—Damage by Storm—"Walking the Plank"—Marriages and Deaths.
6—Editorials: Leading Article, "The Peace Treaty—The Prostration of France—The Heavy Exactions of Germany"—Amusement Announcements.
7—Editorial (Continued from Sixth Page)—Peace: The Preliminaries of Peace Signed: Preparations for the German Entry into Paris: The Victor's Return—General Reports from France—Relief for France—Miscellaneous European Despatches—News from Hayti—Business Notices.
8—Financial and Commercial Reports—Havana Markets—Advertisments.
9—Advertisements.
10—A Market Muss: Washington Market in a Wallloping Blood—Amusements—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Unveiling the "West Wind"—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements.
11—Advertisements.
12—Advertisements.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27, 1871.

Synopsis of Weather Reports for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer has risen rapidly on the east Atlantic coast, with brisk and fresh northwest winds and fair weather, and the area of low barometer has passed far to the eastward of Maine. The pressure has increased to above its average height on the lower lakes, but clouds and light snow still prevail. Fresh north and west winds and clear weather have been experienced along the Atlantic, Gulf and upper lakes. The barometer is highest in Alabama and Kentucky, whence the pressure diminishes in all directions. A heavy fall in the pressure began early this morning at the Rocky Mountain stations, with southerly winds, and is now felt increasing temperature in the northwest.

Probabilities.

A disturbance is advancing southeastward from the Northwestern plains and will be felt on the upper lakes and in the valley of the Mississippi. Fair weather is probable for the Gulf and Atlantic coast, with fresh winds.

THE NEWSPAPER ORGAN of the coal capitalists intimates that martial law is needed in the coal regions. Martial law would have annihilated the capitalists and the railroad companies and all the rich conspirators long before this. Napoleon used to hang inefficient quartermasters, and he would have hanged these coal operators.

MR. GENET has a magnificent plan for a rapid transit, which from all accounts is the accepted one of the all-powerful "ring" leaders. It is to run from the Battery through Greenwich, Laurens, Washington square, Seventh avenue and Broadway to Harlem river. It proposes to cut through in any way that may suit the fancy of the engineer, sometimes underground, sometimes on the surface, then again elevated on sticks like the old Greenwich street road, and again running its rugged way through blocks of houses. Mr. Genet seems to have despaired of any improvement on the many plans now before the Legislature for rapid transit, and to have made up his measure by kneading all of them together.

THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.—The roll of the House of Representatives which is to meet on the 4th of March shows that the republicans will have a majority of thirty-five in a House of two hundred and twenty-seven members. There are two members yet to be elected to fill recent vacancies, and New Hampshire, Connecticut, Texas and California have yet to hold elections for their full delegation. These will add seventeen more to the full representation, making the aggregate number of members two hundred and forty-three. California and Connecticut may possibly send all democratic members, seven altogether, and Texas will certainly return two, if not all four, of her apportionment democratic. New Hampshire, of course, is safely republican. She will return three members to swell the republican majority. There are a number of democratic seats contested, but as the roll stands at present the two-thirds majority of the republicans is gone.

The Peace Treaty—The Prostration of France—The Heavy Exactions of Germany.

Once more Kaiser William thanks God, and this time not unwisely. To his beloved Queen Augusta he telegraphs these words:—"With a deeply moved heart, in gratitude to God, I inform you that the preliminaries of peace have been signed. The Bordeaux Assembly must yet ratify them." All the world rejoices in the prospect of peace, and in so far as Kaiser William's words encourage or assure that prospect all the world will say to them, "Amen."

So far as the preliminary peace terms are known to us they are these:—France cedes Alsace and a certain amount of territory to the westward, including what the French have been proud to call their maiden fortress, the fortress of Metz. Belfort, it is said, is to be restored to France and the war indemnity is fixed at five milliards of francs, or one thousand millions of dollars. As we announced yesterday the German forces will occupy a certain amount of French territory in addition to the above until the indemnity is fully paid. Contrary to what was reported some days ago, the German soldiers are to enjoy the full fruition of their hard-fought fights by temporarily occupying a certain portion of Paris, and by means of a sort of triumphant procession, showing themselves off to the ladies of the gayest centre of the world's population. Had we been fighting in the German armies we might have insisted on this special reward for our labors and sacrifices. As it is, however, we think the German demands rather hard in this particular. The National Assembly of France, of course, must yet ratify the preliminaries of peace.

No unprejudiced mind can look at these preliminaries, thus stated, and say they are unjust. But as little can any such mind look upon them and say they are other than hard. After a six months' war France finds herself more prostrate, more exhausted, than she was after all the wars of the Revolution and all the wars of the First Napoleon. The fact is that to-day France is, to all intents and purposes, demoralized in every department of trade and industry. According to our skilful estimate France has actually lost in this war, as nearly as possible, twenty-five thousand millions of dollars. This loss is terrific, and we do not think it overstated. But to understand the financial condition of France to-day we must think of France as she was before the war. The last year before the war for which the accounts are closed was the year 1867. In that year the actual income, from all sources, was about three hundred and sixty millions—the actual expenditure being about three hundred and ninety millions. According to calculations which we have been at some pains to examine the deficit of 1867 was rather under than over the average of the preceding and succeeding years of the empire. It is not, in fact, unreasonable to conclude that the annual deficit in 1868 and 1869, not to speak at all of 1870, was over fifty million dollars. It is well known that there had been for twenty years a chronic deficit, the expenditure having increased upwards of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, the charge for the debt fifty millions: although in consequence of the general prosperity of the country and the consequent productiveness of the old taxes the financial manipulations under the empire contrived to make it appear that the imposition of new taxes was uncalled for and unnecessary. It is not unreasonable to infer that there was before this war broke out some unexhausted taxpaying power in the country; but as French taxes have all along been high this unexhausted taxpaying power cannot be great; and it is extremely difficult to see how the French people, by curtailing expenditure on the one hand and by increasing taxation on the other, can pay interest for any loans which may be contracted for liquidating the burden of the war. It ought to be remembered, too, that the France which will have to bear this war burden will not be the France of 1867. In that year the Bas Rhin, the Haut Rhin and the Moselle yielded from direct taxes, from indirect taxes and from registration dues some ten millions of dollars; but the greater portion of this territory is no longer French. And in addition to all this we must make large and liberal allowance for the falling off of revenue from the influences of the war on the products and trade of the country. The presumption is that in addition to all her old burdens France would need to be able to spare for the interest of a new debt some seventy millions of dollars annually. It is difficult, however, to see how she will be able to spare twenty-five or thirty millions. The sum which Germany demands is not so large as was at one time anticipated; but it is still so large that France must feel it like a millstone around her neck for many years to come.

It will be well of the National Assembly if it decides to accept Germany's terms. Should the Assembly rebel war will be resumed, and France will be hopelessly and forever ruined as a great Power unless the other so-called great Powers interfere, not by force of mere words, but by force of arms. It is not at all likely that the Assembly will unqualifiedly endorse the treaty. It is much more likely that an earnest request will be made for the prolongation of the armistice—a request which, in spite of all present appearances, may be complied with—and that the German demands may yet be considerably modified. France in her humiliation and sorrow begins again to command the sympathy of the nations. On this Continent, in Great Britain and among all the peoples of Europe, the Germans alone excepted, there is heard a powerful undertone, and the language of that undertone, when translated, means that France is being too much humbled—that the exactions of Germany are merciless and revolting to the better sense of civilized humanity. On all hands it is felt and confessed that in those exactions there is too much of revenge, too much of man's inhumanity to man, and too little of the milk of human kindness. It will not be good for Germany—it will be bad for Europe and the cause of civilization generally—if Count Bismarck or Kaiser William insists upon his "pound of flesh." It is a principle well understood, a principle recognized in international law, that a victorious nation which takes territory shall take nothing else. We commend to the attention of Count Bismarck and his master a notable example. After our successes against the Mexicans we decided to obtain the possession of a certain amount of territory which hitherto had been considered to belong to the enemy. It was not known to us then that the territory we took from Mexico contained "the gold mines of California and the silver mines of Nevada;" but it was nevertheless felt that the extent of the acquired territory exceeded the requirements of justice; and, as became a great and law-loving people, we paid down to Mexico several millions of dollars by way of adjustment. We have no cause to be ashamed of that magnanimous act. But if Germany, yielding to the influence of men who, after all, have no sympathy with the people properly so called, will abate nothing of her demands, the time may come when Germany in her turn will look in vain to men and Heaven for mercy. True, the first Napoleon—and France through him—was cruel to Germany, and especially cruel to Prussia. But is there to be no forgetting, no forgiving? Is the progress of civilization to exercise no restraining influence on the bad passions of men and nations? Is each successive war to sow the seeds of another war, still more bloody, still more destructive? Is magnanimity to cease to be a characteristic of the victor? Is our vaunted modern civilization only barbarism made more cruel?

Let us hope that the French National Assembly will, in considering those terms of peace, show no lack of wisdom. Let us also hope that in this the hour of their glorious triumph the rulers of the German Fatherland will remember mercy, and kindly show forgiveness, as they hope to be forgiven.

The Joint High Commission—The Preliminary Meeting.

At eleven o'clock A. M. yesterday the Joint High Commission met at the State Department, Washington. All the United States Commissioners except Mr. Hoar and Senator Williams were present, and all the British Commissioners except Sir Stafford Northcote, *en route* from England, and Sir John A. Macdonald, of the Dominion Parliament at Ottawa. We publish to-day a very interesting report of an interview between a HERALD correspondent and Sir John, from which it will be seen that this Canadian member of the Joint High Commission has the views upon the subjects to be discussed of a broad-minded statesman, and that, as the representative of the New Dominion, he is prepared to make all reasonable sacrifices for the sake of "a happy accord" between Great Britain and the United States. The meeting of the Joint High Commission yesterday was merely a meeting for organization and the arrangement of the subjects to be discussed. As in all treaty negotiations, the Commission sat and will sit with closed doors, and we may not learn the precise details of their treaty until its submission by the President for the ratification of the Senate. That there will be a treaty, and that it will be satisfactory to both countries, very little doubt seems to be entertained. Nor does it appear that the Canadian claims for indemnity for Fenian raids, or the claims of those Anglo-rebel cotton loan bondholders, or the claims of English cotton speculators for cotton purchased of the so-called Confederate States and destroyed by the armies of the United States during the war of our late Southern rebellion, will be allowed to interfere with the proposed honest settlement of our Alabama claims. Sir John A. Macdonald, in reference to the Fenian raid claims, has materially lightened our misgivings upon this subject, and, from his standpoint, the Joint High Commission clearly means peace.

Mr. Sumner's Speech.

Mr. Sumner proposes to deliver a new speech on the St. Domingo question to-day, and we may confidently look forward to a great shaking of dry bones again. Mr. Sumner's normal condition is war and opposition. He must have some object to fight at, and nearly any object will do. He is not particularly fastidious about it. All that he wants is to see a head that he may hit, and he will hit it. This St. Domingo business, for instance, is a small matter. It has amounted to nothing more than the appointment of three Commissioners (and very creditable appointments they were, too) to spy out the land and let us know all about it. They are not authorized to annex the black republic at once, Baez, Fabens and all, whether or no, nor even to advocate annexation among the uncivilized barbarians that they seem most likely to encounter there. They are nothing more, so far as their powers and authority go, than a trio of Don Quixotes, with a comfortable retinue, seeking adventure in a strange land at government expense. They have already created a good deal of hubbub, it is true, but that was because some landlubber of the press started a panic about the loss of the vessel upon which they sailed, and for this the Commission was in no way whatever responsible. The good souls did not know at the time, and probably do not know yet, what an excitement they were creating. So, as we say, the St. Domingo business is a small matter, and yet Mr. Sumner sees in it enough to call forth his hottest invectives against the administration, and to warrant him in a war of opposition to the Executive of that party with which he has been identified all his life.

There is a possibility, if Mr. Sumner sticks to his opposition, that this St. Domingo business, insignificant and outlandish as it is, may break up the republican party. Squatter sovereignty in Kansas did as much for the democracy in the days of Douglas and Breckinridge; and that was a matter that ninety-nine out of every hundred of our people took no interest in. Things of little moment are often the cause of great effects; and it would be too bad, indeed, if so meagre a matter as the appointment of the St. Domingo Commissioners should end in a total disruption of the great republican party.

MADAME SEEBACH IN BROOKLYN.—After a long absence Marie Seebach will present herself this evening before a Brooklyn audience at the Academy of Music. She will appear in one of her most touching, if not her most powerful characters—Margarite, in Goethe's delightful poem-drama of "Faust." We doubt not she will be welcomed, even in this Lenten season, by the critical people of the City of Churches, who have always appreciated the genius of this great tragedienne.

A Warning Voice to the New York Democracy.

The democratic party stands to-day upon the verge of a glorious success in the future, the fruition of which is the possession of the Presidential office and the control of the national government in 1872. We say, advisedly, that it stands on the verge of success, because it has not the prize yet within its grasp, though all its opportunities would seem to place it within easy reach. The fate of parties, and even of nations, has been decided sometimes by very small things. Great events have been moved from their original centres by unbalancing the pivot or demoralizing the leverage; and this may be done again. A good deal of what must make the future of the democratic party, for good or evil, rests with the democracy of New York, and that means, in fact, the democratic leaders of Tammany. With their commanding majority in the city and State, their experience in managing all the intricacies of politics, their power is not to be despised. But we warn them that there are many little pitfalls in their path, into which, with all their sagacity and foresight, they may tumble. We have supported the democratic party as represented by Tammany for some time past in their contest with enemies, inside and outside the ranks. We stood by them in their fierce fight in Albany last winter with the Young Democracy through all the difficulties and dangers that beset them. Even when the leaders were filled with doubt, and scarcely knew whether to uphold their standard or yield the field to the enemy, we stood shoulder to shoulder with them and encouraged them to the end. And why? Because we believed that the plan which they introduced into the Legislature for the government of the city was about the best we had seen; that it was an improvement upon the then existing system, and much safer to adopt than any experiment attempted to be forced upon us by a branch of the undisciplined and unwashed democracy. We are not disappointed in the result of that struggle. The men who know something about governing the city are in power, and we cannot say that up to this time that power has been abused. On the contrary, the people generally appear to be content with the present management of our municipal affairs.

But, apart from questions that are merely local, the future destiny of the democratic party, which involves the Presidential succession—if it cannot be secured in the coming election, at least can be counted as certain in the election of 1876—depends in a great measure upon the good sense with which the democracy of this State shall use their power. The democratic party, with all its success, is not quite "out of the woods," and cannot afford to halloo too soon. It is still like an army in the enemy's country. It is surrounded by foes, who are to be found not only among the soreheads within its own circle, but in the ranks of the republicans, who are watching every weak point in the daily action of the party, eager to take advantage of anything that may be used against it. Therefore, in a spirit not unfriendly, and believing that the democratic party is based on broader, more generous, more American principles than the republican party, which represents centralization of authority, concentration of wealth and unrepublican exclusiveness, we warn the triumphant democracy of New York that they must not imperil their chances of obtaining power in the government of the country for the next quarter of a century at least. The prize, as we have said, is almost within their grasp, but they must not go too far even in what may seem small matters. If there should be even a suspicion that certain pending legislation—such, for example, as the tax levy or the water bill—may in the least degree jeopardize the future fortunes of the party, wisdom would suggest that such legislation should be abandoned. If there be a remote chance that such measures may be used successfully by the republicans to weaken the power of the democracy in its march toward permanent control of the national government, as it undoubtedly will, then we think sagacious leaders would not urge these measures to the bitter end.

We have much faith in some of the leaders of the New York democracy because they have been tried, weighed in the balance and not found wanting—because their experience is large and, as far as we know, has been usefully applied. But they ought to exercise some control over a few of their restless and reckless colleagues—men of hobbies, who will ride them, whether on water or on land, without regard to the interests of the party or its future as a great national organization.

At the same time it is very foolish for some of our contemporaries to heap indiscriminate abuse upon a whole party because of the selfishness of a few. It is like mixing up mean scrub oaks with a grove of the live monarchs of the forest. While we abuse no one we give a friendly advice to all the leaders of the New York democracy that they must not allow their future prospects as a grand national party to elude their grasp for the sake of small temporary advantages. The prize is in view. Let them secure it by cautious and wise action.

THEY HAVE GOT A GOVERNOR.—The people of the District of Columbia, and Henry D. Cooke, of the firm of Jay Cooke & Co., is the happy man. The happy people of the District, promoted to the status of Utah and a Territorial Governor, and with a banker as their man, ought to get up another carnival for the Governor's inauguration. Best of all, they will, like Utah, New Mexico and the other Territories, have a delegate of their own in Congress to look after the special interests of the District, which is a very good idea, and they will have a Territorial Legislature; and so, what with all these things, and what with negro suffrage and the expectations of woman suffrage, the people of this national district have a right to be proud.

JERSEY always leads us a dance of sensations. Now they have a coal famine and a gas famine in Jersey City, while her citizens are yet exhausted with the bitter but successful warfare which they have been waging against the "ring" who wanted to thrust a swindling charter upon the city; and in Hoboken—devoted Hoboken—they are not only in the midst of a decimating charter war, but they have the smallpox.

Refunding the Debt—The New Loan.

The Secretary of the Treasury will begin in a few days the experiment of refunding the outstanding five-twenty six per cents, which form the bulk of the national bonded debt, into the new loan, which is divided into five per cents, four and a half per cents and four per cents. We trust for the sake of the credit of the nation that the effort will prove successful, but in view of the plain patent fact that the six per cents which are to be redeemed by exchange for the new issues are selling at less than their par in gold, and as the new loan may not be placed on the market at less than its par in gold, it is difficult to believe that the process of refunding will meet with other than such temporary success as is promised it by the few proposals already on file at the Treasury Department.

Mr. Boutwell will have no reason to complain if the whole plan fails; for he has selected a season most favorable for its embarkation. Money for a week past has been almost a drug in Wall street at four per cent, and before midsummer is likely to be worth less than three per cent. Peace is assured in Europe, and the political horizon looks particularly bright for ourselves, what with the Joint High Commission sitting in Washington and a special commission doing the pioneer for our expansion into the rich islands of the West Indies and Caribbean Sea. But a silk purse cannot be made of a sow's ear. And certain broad and inobviable obstacles confront Mr. Boutwell's plan for transforming the debt. We say Mr. Boutwell's, because the bill for refunding the debt was the Treasury Secretary's special suggestion to Congress, and was the subject of his incessant solicitation with the committees prior to its report to the two houses, which at length passed it. For this reason, should the new loan prove a failure, there will be less discredit to the country. People here and abroad will know that it was the mistake of a man, and not of the government.

Of the obstacles in the way not the least which will be encountered is the discrepancy between the price of the six per cents and the price of gold. Last night the 1862's, which are the earliest of the five-twenty issues, closed $112\frac{3}{8}$ in Wall street. Deducting the accrued interest, which is about two and a quarter per cent, the bonds are worth $110\frac{1}{8}$, with gold at $111\frac{1}{8}$. In other words, six per cents can be bought in the open market for $110\frac{1}{8}$, when Mr. Boutwell offers five per cents for $111\frac{1}{8}$, and cannot sell them at less. Of course there is a difference in the permanency of the investment, but not enough to make so great a superiority in the five per cents as to render them universally preferable or even desirable. It this be the case with the five per cents what is to happen with the four and a half and four per cents? So far some enthusiastic persons have sent one hundred thousand dollars of six per cents to Washington to be exchanged for the new five per cents, and the host of bankers throughout the country have solicited agencies for placing the new loan; but these facts argue nothing. Individuals will be patriotic, and bankers are professionally bound to try and earn the commission promised for disposing of the new bonds.

In all this matter of refunding the debt we have taken little heed of the experience of history. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Finance Committees in Congress should have taken the pains to investigate what was done by England, France and Germany in the several centuries of their existence, when they were from time to time forced to become great debtors. England, with a national obligation as large as ours, pays only three per cent. Why can we not borrow on as cheap terms? Simply because we do not offer so durable an investment. Should Mr. Boutwell's present plan fail we suggest that a loan at 3.65 per cent (which would be popular because of the cent a day interest on a hundred dollars), running fifty to a hundred years, would gradually replace the present debt, with its burdensome rate of interest.

The Government Weather Reports.

We have been carefully watching for some days past the daily weather reports of the Government Signal Service Bureau, and its statements of the condition of the skies in different parts of the Union, the courses of the great storm currents, and the probabilities of the weather for a day or two ahead, East, West, North and South, and from these observations we are satisfied that this meteorological institution is in a fair way to render signal service to the country on the land and water in regard to approaching and disappearing storms. For instance, in the official weather report of Sunday last from Washington, at 11:25 P. M., after noting the winds and rains in different sections of the Union, the opinion is given that on Monday "fair weather, with fresh winds, will probably prevail on the Gulf and Upper Lakes," and brisk winds and clearing-up weather on the Atlantic coast and Lower Lakes." The report for Monday is a complete fulfilment of these predictions. This late storm or "wet spell" covered so much of the country east of the Rocky Mountains that in breaking away the whole intervening country has cleared up.

We say we have great hopes from this Signal Service Bureau of signal service to our landsmen and seamen, especially our coasters. The season, too, is near at hand when, with the breaking up of the winter, we may expect heavy floods and freshets, especially in those rivers which drain off the surplus water from our melting mountain snows, and here our Washington meteorologists may prove themselves eminently useful in giving in the most important cases a seasonable warning of a coming storm. The bureau is doing very well and is making some very interesting discoveries in relation to the movements of our storms from the west to the east and from the south to the north, and we should like to see the area of its operations still further enlarged.

THE SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM, yesterday rendered its decision in the case of John Thomas, the negro recently convicted in the Oyer and Terminer of the murder of Walter Johnson, another negro. This decision sustained the verdict of the latter court. As the respite granted Thomas expires on the 10th of next month there can be no escape for him now from undergoing the extreme sentence of the law, unless Executive clemency is further extended in his behalf.

Congress Yesterday—Failure of the "Omnibus" Bill—The Conflict of Jurisdiction Between the Two Houses—Legislative Abortions.

The "Omnibus" Appropriation bill came to an untimely and unexpected end yesterday in the House. After spending four days upon it, discussing it and voting on it paragraph by paragraph, the House suspended the rules, and, by the necessary two-thirds majority, agreed in a single vote to the last quarter of it. Its passage would then have seemed to be a mere matter of course, when a motion to lay it on the table was made by an Indiana democrat—Mr. Holman—and was carried by a vote of 115 to 71. This must have been a matter of astonishment as well as annoyance to Mr. Dawes, who, as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, has had the trouble of getting up the bill in committee and of managing it in the House. He promptly moved to reconsider the vote, and then got the House to adjourn without acting on that motion, thus securing time to find out what the trouble is and to take steps to bring members to their senses. The apparent excuse for the hostile action was the fact that the bill contained such large appropriations for public buildings; but inasmuch as most of those items were voted into the bill by a two-thirds majority, it is more likely that the hostility came from those members whose districts were not included in this partition of legislative favors. We expect that the House will undo to-day its action of yesterday and pass the bill, otherwise the Committee on Appropriations will be obliged to get up a new bill and pass it under a suspension of the rules, without the House having an opportunity, perhaps, of being even acquainted with its contents.

The conflict of jurisdiction between the House and the Senate, in regard to the right of the Senate to originate the bill to repeal the income tax, was made the subject of a report from the managers of the conference committee on the part of the House. They report a resolution maintaining the exclusive authority of the House over subjects of revenue, and denying the right of the Senate to originate any measures affecting the revenue, either by increasing, reducing or repealing taxes. This idea is based upon English Parliamentary precedents; but the analogy is not very close, inasmuch as the upper House there—the House of Lords—has no representative character, but exists by right of descent, whereas the Senate is an elective body. Besides, the mere adoption of such a resolution has no more effect than a mere expression of opinion on the part of the House, the practical remedy being for the House simply to reject any such measures.

The Senate spent nearly the whole of yesterday in consideration of the Post Office Appropriation bill. One of its first acts was to defeat the proposition for doubling the service and subsidy of the China branch of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The question of compelling a change of plan in the construction of the bridge across the Ohio river, between Cincinnati and Newport, was discussed at some length, but the proposition to that effect was defeated by a close vote.

The action of the Ku Klux committee was made the subject of an attempted personal explanation by Senator Blair, one of its members, who complained that its chairman, Senator Scott, had exposed the secrets of the committee in a republican caucus. The Senate, however, declined to go into that subject. Senator Cragin also offered to make a personal explanation in reference to the failure of the Naval Committee to obtain action on the bill regulating rank in the navy. This, also, the Senate declined to listen to, preferring to go on with the Appropriation bill. The application was made on the part of the Ku Klux committee for leave to sit during the first session of the Forty-second Congress. No action has yet been taken on the request; but it will be complied with as a matter of course, for the main object of creating the committee was that it should exert an influence over the next Presidential election.

The amount of abortive legislation at this Congress is remarkable. The business on the Speaker's table which is likely to fail from want of action on the part of the House includes the following bills:—To revive the navigation and commercial interests; to authorize the building of a military and postal railway between Washington and New York; to establish a system of national education; to increase banking facilities; to authorize the registration of foreign built iron vessels; the General Amnesty bill and for the removal of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. All the foregoing are measures reported by committees of the House, many of them during the last session, and which found their way, by various parliamentary avenues, to the Speaker's table, never more to be brought to life. Besides these are the following two House bills with Senate amendments awaiting action:—To fix the time for the election of Representatives to Congress, and to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of American independence by an international exposition in Philadelphia in 1876. Then there are no less than one hundred and fourteen Senate bills on the Speaker's table, thirty-two of them being there since last session, of which twenty-six are Land Grant bills. Only two such bills found their way there at the present session, probably because the Senate was convinced that they stood no chance of passing in the House. Among the most important Senate bills are the following:—To provide for the redemption of copper and other coins; increasing pensions by twenty per cent; to define and protect the rights of miners and to encourage the development of mines; authorizing mail steamship service between New Orleans and Mexico; for the relief of loyal citizens of Loudon county, Virginia, whose property was taken or destroyed by United States troops.

The bill to repeal the income tax is on the calendar of the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. There will be an effort to-day or to-morrow to get at the business on the Speaker's table. The calendar of business in the Senate shows four hundred and twenty-seven bills awaiting action. About half of this number come over from last session. None of them, excepting the appropriation bills, will receive any attention. The Naval and Army Appropriation bills are on this calendar, and these, with the "Omnibus"

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and Deficiency bills, will be more than sufficient to occupy the four days of this Congress that are left. The House has spent four days on the "Omnibus" alone, and that body has facilities for despatch of business which the Senate does not possess. It is therefore more than probable that several of the general appropriation bills will have to go over to the next Congress.

Among the important measures that fail in the Senate are the following:—For ocean mail steamship service to Australia and to Europe; relating to telegraphic communication with foreign countries; for the admission of Colorado and New Mexico as States; to remove all political disabilities; to establish the 30th day of May in each year as a national holiday; to regulate rank in the navy; to enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children to acquire homesteads on the public lands; to prevent cruelty to animals in transit by railroad; to regulate the hours of labor of government laborers, workmen and mechanics; to amend the Bankruptcy act; the McGarrahan claim, and to repeal the test oath.

It will thus be seen that the work done at the present Congress falls far short of the work that was cut out, and that failed for want of time. It would seem as if it would become necessary before very long for Congress to remain in perpetual session.

The English Press on Napoleon's Late Proclamation.

The last mails from Europe brought us the papers containing the criticisms on Napoleon's late proclamation from his captivity in Wilhelmshöhe. The opinions are as numerous as in sentiment they are diverse. While the London *Times* asserts that "the first words of the dethroned Emperor's proclamation condemn it," and charges him with surrounding himself with blundering diplomats and inefficient marshals, the London *Post* describes the proclamation as "dignified in tone and appropriate in matter, under circumstances which render dignity and appropriateness most difficult of attainment." The London *Daily News* considers the proclamation to be even more striking than its injustice, and ridicules universal suffrage as understood by Napoleon, and refers in strong language to the twenty years despotism of the captive Emperor. As if to balance this measure of severity the London *Telegraph* thinks "it is only common justice to recognize the fact that this manifesto, like every other utterance of the Emperor since his downfall, is manly, dignified and high spirited." And so they go—a cut from one, while another supplies the salve to heal the wound inflicted by the blow. Alas, poor Louis!

IMPORTANT CHARGE OF JUDGE WOODRUFF.—Yesterday, at the opening of the term of the United States Circuit Court, Judge Woodruff delivered to the Grand Jury an important charge, in which he referred in forcible terms to three distinct classes of offences—namely, the ill-treatment of sailors on board ship on the high seas, frauds upon the internal revenue, and counterfeiting the national currency. With respect to the latter the Judge very truly observed that it is a violation of the law which bears with peculiar severity upon the poor and uneducated portion of the community, who are not gifted with skill enough to detect the fraud. As regards cruel treatment by captains and officers of vessels to seafaring men, what Judge Woodruff has said upon this subject will be read with interest at the present time, especially as our courts are now occupied with investigations touching charges which, if proved to be true, would exhibit captains and mates as men of the most malignant and inhuman disposition. The remarks of the Judge will be found in full in our law report.

THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.

Foreign Relations of the Queen's Government—Ministers Anxious to Define the Code or Rule.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 27, 1871.

During the sitting of the House of Commons this evening, in reply to a question, Viscount Enfield, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said that "the government was anxious to define its external duties towards other nations. It had last year proposed Parliamentary legislation upon the subject and had recently sent a Commission to Washington. The subject was still under consideration."

The Common School Question.

The Scottish National Education bill came up and provoked an earnest debate.

BRITISH NEUTRALITY.

Peace Between France and Prussia Announced to Parliament—The National Policy—No Participation in the German March Through Paris.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 27—Night.

The Parliamentary proceedings which took place in the House of Commons to-night were of an animated and interesting character.

I am enabled to report by cable telegram for the HERALD that during the session Mr. Otway, formerly Under Secretary of the Foreign Department, after stating the reported terms of peace between Germany and France, asked "if her Majesty's government had made any effort to mitigate their severity in favor of the French?"

Premier Gladstone replied: "That Count Von Bernstorff, the North German Minister in London, had notified Earl Granville and himself that the preliminaries of peace were signed this morning."

Mr. Gladstone added, "That the diplomatic representatives of the British government in France had been instructed not to accompany the Germans on their entry into Paris;" but he declined to make any further response to the question.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

Prince Charles of Roumania and His Idea of Abdication.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 27, 1871.

Telegrams which have been received in this city to-day from Bucharest enable me to report by cable to the HERALD that it is announced there that Prince Charles of Roumania is still resolved to abdicate.

The rumor, which comes in renewal of one to the same effect which was circulated a few months since, is considered worthy of attention at this moment, owing to the anxiety which is felt regarding the Eastern question, and the European diplomacy generally towards the East.

PEACE.

Herald Special Report from Versailles.

Official Despatch from the Emperor William.

THE PRELIMINARIES OF PEACE SIGNED.

The Disastrous Condition of France Impel Their Acceptance.

Strenuous Efforts of Thiers to Save Metz.

He Offers $720,000,000 for the City.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Despatch from the Emperor William to the Empress—The Preliminaries Signed.

BERLIN, Feb. 27, 1871.

The Emperor William telegraphs from Versailles to the Empress Augusta as follows:—

VERSAILLES, Feb. 26, 1871.

With a deeply moved heart in gratitude to God I inform you that the preliminaries of peace have been signed. The Bordeaux Assembly must yet ratify them.

WILHELM.

Peace Concluded—The Terms—Reason Why They Were Accepted—The Reds Demand the Surrender of Napoleon.

LONDON, Feb. 27, 1871.

I have received the following despatch from the NEW YORK HERALD correspondent at Versailles, dated on Saturday night last. Your correspondent says:—

PEACE.

Peace has been virtually concluded. The ratification of M. Thiers' engagements by the Consultative Commission of the National Assembly has probably arrived here already, and is in the hands of the Emperor William.

THE TERMS.

By the negotiations Germany gains all the points she has contended for. She retains Metz and the German army enters Paris. She receives from the French a war indemnity of nominally two milliards of thalers ($1,540,000,000), but actually of not more than one and a quarter milliard of thalers ($900,000,000).

THE CONDITION OF FRANCE.

When the official report of the conditions agreed upon by Thiers, Favre and Bismarck was submitted to the Consultative Commission of the National Assembly, the actual condition of France—political, financial, commercial and military—materially aided M. Thiers in achieving his momentous task. His exhibit of the affairs of the country revealed a state of disaster so terrible as to crush all aspirations for further resistance. The secretaries were busy for a fortnight, day and night, drawing out the terms and arranging for the indemnity.

A QUEER DEMAND.

The French radicals demand, as a set-off for concluding a treaty of peace, that Germany surrender the ex-Emperor Napoleon to the French government for trial. They also demand the surrender of the Generalissimo of the Army of the Rhine.

Bordeaux Informed—The Terms—Trying to Save Metz—An Offer to Swap—Bismarck's Cruel Terms—Foreign Intervention—Great Enthusiasm in Berlin.

LONDON, Feb. 27, 1871.

I am enabled to report the following intelligence from France to the NEW YORK HERALD:—

BORDEAUX INFORMED.

A telegram from Bordeaux dated yesterday reports that an official despatch from Paris to the government states that the preliminaries of peace have been signed. M. Thiers was expected to arrive in Bordeaux to-day (Monday).

THE PEACE TERMS.

A despatch from Paris of to-day's date says that the preliminaries of peace were signed yesterday at half-past five o'clock P. M. France cedes Alsace and Metz. Belfort is retained. The war indemnity is fixed at five milliards of francs, for the payment of which three years' time is granted, the Germans to hold the fortresses until it is paid.

The armistice is prolonged a week. The Germans enter Paris immediately.

TRYING TO SAVE METZ.

It is stated that M. Thiers offered on the part of France another milliard of thalers to be allowed to keep Metz, but that Count Bismarck refused the offer.

OFFER TO SWAP.

The London *Telegraph* of to-day has a despatch from Versailles of the 26th, which says M. Thiers proposed the purchase of Luxembourg by France and to transfer it to Germany if Metz were restored to France.

BISMARCK'S CRUEL TERMS

The *Journal des Débats*, of Paris, comments on the cruel terms of peace imposed on France, and says Thiers and Favre were several times on the point of breaking off negotiations at the risk of the resumption of hostilities, and yielded only to dire necessity. Bismarck at first demanded an indemnity of ten milliards of francs, and it was reduced to the sum finally agreed upon only by the most strenuous exertions.

FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

The Cologne *Gazette* says the signature of the preliminaries to the treaty of peace was delayed by the intervention of the English, Russian and Austrian governments. The Italian government declined to interfere.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM IN BERLIN.

A Berlin telegram of to-day's date reports that the news of the conclusion of peace has occasioned immense excitement in that city. The streets are crowded, the houses are decorated with flags and festoons, and there are thousands of people in front of the palace. There is to be a general illumination to-night.

No Session of the Assembly—The Members of the Left Preparing to Oppose Any Cession of Territory.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 27—Noon.

The Assembly will hold no session to-day. Thiers and Picard are expected to arrive here this evening.

DEPUTIES OF THE LEFT ON THE TREATY.

A meeting of the Deputies belonging to the extreme and moderate Left was held last night to prepare a common protest against the cession of French territory, but no action was taken.

The News in Washington—Official Report to the State Department.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1871.

The State Department to-day received a telegram from Mr. Moran, Secretary of the American Legation in London, announcing that the treaty of peace between France and Germany had been signed, but that the terms had not been made known. Neither the German nor the French Legation had received anything concerning the peace treaty up to a late hour to-night.

THE CEDED TERRITORY.

Except that Metz has been ceded we are still ignorant of how large a part of Lorraine has been wrested from the French. But it is certain that all of Alsace, with the exception of Belfort, and, we suppose, a narrow strip of territory, has been ceded. Alsace is at present divided into two departments—Bas Rhin and Haut Rhin. Both are thickly populated. Bas Rhin, by the last census, contained 538,970 inhabitants, and Haut Rhin 580,285. Along the Rhine the people speak the German language, in the cities and towns French is generally spoken, and in the mountains the *patois* of Lorraine is usually employed. Haut Rhin has more the appearance of German territory than Bas Rhin. The people have retained the characteristics of their forefathers to a greater extent; their habits and customs are German, although politically all the people are intensely French.

By the cession of these two departments France loses valuable territory. Strategically the loss is immense. It places the Vosges Mountain and all its passes into the hands of the Germans, and deprives France of a natural line of defence, which was none the less valuable because it failed to aid her in the present war. Commercially the loss is also great. Alsace is full of manufacturing towns, whose prosperity was principally due to the fostering care of the French government. In 1800 the total population of Bas Rhin was only 138,732; in seventy years it increased 400 per cent. Strasbourg, with its 90,000 inhabitants, is full of enormous foundries and extensive manufactories. But, above all, Strasbourg must be considered as a grand strategic point. It was, next to Metz, the greatest fortress in France. While the French held it the German lines of communication were unsafe. In German possession it will be of greater military value than ever. It can serve as a base of operations for an army invading France at any time, and it is absolutely safe from hostile attacks until the passes of the Vosges are captured: for no hostile army leaving Belfort would venture to march down the valley between the Vosges and the Black Forest unless it had first obtained possession of the first named mountain.

There are several important manufacturing towns in Bas Rhin. Bischwiller, *chef-lieu de canton*, has 10,000 inhabitants; Saverne, 6,000; Schlestadt, 12,000; Haguenau, 12,000; Obernai, 6,000; Wissembourg, 6,000, and fifteen or twenty others of smaller numbers. All these populations are engaged in manufactures, such as of metals, paper, tobacco, wine, &c.

Haut Rhin is more a manufacturing than an agricultural department. Its principal towns are Colmar, with 25,000 inhabitants, Sainte-Marie-aux-Mines, 15,000; Mulhouse, 60,000; Ribeauville, 8,000, &c. Both Colmar and Mulhouse are noted for their manufactures of cotton and iron. Here is, or rather was, in a measure, the Birmingham and Manchester of France. The various kinds of cloths made in Haut Rhin are familiar to all Americans, as they are yearly imported in immense quantities into the United States.

It will thus be seen that in every respect the loss of Alsace inflicts a severe blow upon France. Originally inhabited by the Gauls, the province was conquered by the Allemands, who settled in and ruled it, until they were almost annihilated by the Huns. In 496, after the victory of Tolbiac, the Franks extended their territory to the left bank of the Rhine, sweeping in all of Alsace. After the death of Clovis the two Alsaces were united into one duchy and were included in the kingdom of Austrasia until the death of Childebert, in 843, when the treaty of Verdun detached the duchy from the Frankish monarchy and joined it to Lorraine under the heirs of Louis le Debonnaire; but subsequent to his death, in 870, the territory was attached to the empire of Germany. It ought to be born in mind that until this time the inhabitants of Alsace were Franks, and had been such for over four hundred years. The claim, then, that Alsace was always German, is a palpable error. It was originally Gallic, then German, then Frankish and again German, until recovered by the descendants of the Gauls and Franks—the French.

Under the Germanic empire the territory was governed by the Dukes of Suabia and Alsace, who were dependents of the Emperor. In 1268 the province was divided into two landgravates, one of which was called Haute Alsace, which now forms the Department of Haut Rhin, and the other Basse Alsace, now Bas-Rhin. The recovery of both by France can be told in a few words. Haute-Alsace passed by succession into the House of Hapsburg, and in 1648 was, by the Treaty of Munster, ceded to France, with all the rights of the Emperor over the two landgravates. All the franchises of electors of the imperial cities, however, were guaranteed. Louis XIV. violated this latter clause in the treaty; but Germany was not able to resist Le Grande Monarque, hence he had things pretty much his own way. In 1681 the King took Strasbourg by surprise, although the Treaty of Westphalia had left the city independent. In 1687 the violence and bad faith of Louis was legalized by the formal recognition of his sovereignty over the entire territory by the Treaty of Ruswick.

Alsace embraced the cause of the first French Revolution with great ardor and enthusiasm. Her people had by that time become so thoroughly French that they were regarded the most loyal and patriotic of all the French people. And to this day their devotion to France has been the same. That their alienation will be bitterly regretted is undeniable. It will require generations to make them loyal to Germany. The principles of "liberty, equality and fraternity" are deeply engraved in their hearts, and from the Hohenzollern Emperor they can expect no recognition of them. Standing on the very borders of the loved France they will hear the "Marseillaise Hymn" chanted, and weep at the thought that the grandchildren of the Alsatian Frenchman whose inspired genius produced that sublime lyric are the subjects of a German Emperor.

PARIS.

Herald Special Reports from the French Capital.

Preparations for the German Entry.

Only a Small Part of the City to be Occupied.

Continued Republican Demonstrations in Paris.

Intense Feeling of Hatred for the Germans.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 27, 1871.

I have received the following despatch from the NEW YORK HERALD correspondent in Paris, dated at six o'clock this morning. He says:—

THE GERMAN ENTRY.

The Prussian forces will enter Paris on Wednesday morning next at ten o'clock. They will number 30,000 men, and will be commanded by General Von Kame. It is arranged that they will take possession of that quarter of the city lying between the Seine and the fortifications, as far north as the Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, and as far west as the Rue Royale.

FRENCH PRECAUTIONS.

The bridges across the Seine will be barricaded, and French sentries will be placed in the Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré and Rue Royale to prevent the Prussians crossing their zone.

THE EVACUATION.

The Germans will remain in Paris till the ratification of the treaty of peace, when they will leave the city by the same road. They will enter by avenue Neuilly, through the Port Maillot.

AN IMPERIAL LUNCH.

The HERALD correspondent at Versailles telegraphs me that all the German police arrangements for the entry of the German army into Paris have been completed. The Emperor William and his Court will lunch at the palace of the Elysées, and will return to Berlin on Saturday next.

AN EXPECTED RIOT.

Yesterday the rappel was beaten in Paris, and there were apprehensions of a riot. The night, however, passed off quietly.

Later—The Entry Into Paris Doubted.

LONDON, Feb. 27, 1871.

It is now thought the German army will not enter Paris, and it is said the Emperor and Prince Imperial will certainly not do so.

Republican Demonstration—Hatred of Germans—An Atrocious Deed—Assailing Germany—The German Entry—Fears of Bloodshed—The National Guard and Regulars Discontented.

PARIS, Feb. 27, 1871.

For the information of the readers of the HERALD I would report that the demonstrations in favor of the republic recently inaugurated in Paris continue. With the exception of one lamentable incident perfect order has thus far been maintained. Nevertheless the feeling among the people is strong and deep for future revenge upon Germany.

The lamentable incident to which I have referred took place yesterday. That day (Sunday, February 26) being the anniversary of the proclamation of the republic of 1848 a mass meeting of reds was held in the Place de la Bastile to commemorate the event. The demonstration was marked by the most disorderly conduct, and terminated in a scene of revolting atrocity. It appears that an agent of the police attempted to interfere with the mob for the preservation of the peace. The enraged and brutal crowd instantly seized the unfortunate man, fastened him to a plank, and threw him into the Seine, in which, after struggling for life for some time, he was drowned. As long as he could be seen above the surface of the water he was pelted with stones by the brutal crowd on the quay. An effort was made by a magistrate to save the life of the poor fellow. The magistrate, however, could do nothing. He was threatened with similar treatment and was finally obliged to fly for his life.

ASSAILING GERMANY.

All the journals continue to assail Germany and the Germans in the bitterest terms.

THE GERMAN ENTRY.

According to the treaty stipulations only thirty thousand German troops will enter Paris, and they will not march beyond the Place de la Concorde.

DECLINES THE RESPONSIBILITY.

The Prefect of Police of Paris has officially declared that he refuses to assume the responsibility for the preservation of order if the Prussians enter the city.

FEARS OF BLOODSHED.

The authorities are very uneasy in regard to the attitude of the population when the Prussians march in. The National Guard have been under arms all night, and perfect order has prevailed. But the guards and the regular troops are greatly discontented, and it is doubtful if they can be depended upon to restrain the people from violence at the appearance of the enemy.

SIFTING THE PRUSSIANS.

Several journals announce that they will suspend publication during the occupation of the city; and all recommend the inhabitants to remain within doors and close their shutters.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The mortality has greatly lessened and provisions are abundant.

THE VICTORS RETURN.

Herald Special Report from Versailles.

The Emperor to Leave for Berlin on Saturday.

Preparations to Transport the Army to Germany.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 27, 1871.

The NEW YORK HERALD correspondent at Versailles sends me the following despatch, dated yesterday. He says:—

THE EMPEROR'S RETURN.

The health of the Emperor of Germany is much better than it has been for some time past. He will take his departure for Berlin, accompanied by his court, on Saturday next. The opening of the German Parliament is fixed for March 16.

TRIUMPHAL RETURN OF THE ARMY TO BERLIN.

The first day of May is spoken of as the date of the triumphal return of the German troops to Berlin. This delay of two months has been made as the whole of Germany will observe six weeks of mourning for the victims of the war.

PREPARING TRANSPORTATION.

A despatch from Paris says that M. Rothschild has been summoned to Versailles, as have also the railway presidents, who are to arrange to carry the German troops backs to their own country. Their departure will be preceded by a review on the Champs de Mars.

GENERAL REPORTS.

No Fusion Between Legitimists and Orleanists.

THE MARSEILLES ELECTIONS ANNULLED.

Violations of the Geneva Convention by the French.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 27, 1871.

I forward the following intelligence for the NEW YORK HERALD:—

A CONTRADICTION.

A report which has been current here that a fusion of the legitimist and Orleanist Deputies in the French National Assembly had taken place is contradicted to-day by the London *Morning Post*.

THE MARSEILLES ELECTIONS ANNULLED.

A despatch from Paris states that it is said that the recent elections in Marseilles have been annulled, and that M. Deligny has declined to assume an office of deputy of the French government in that city.

CHARGE AGAINST THE FRENCH.

A circular has been issued by Bismarck recounting the breaches of the Geneva Convention by the French during the war.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

A despatch from Amiens 26th says an order has been received for a movement of troops towards Rouen.

RELIEF FOR FRANCE.

Farmers to the Rescue—An Appeal for Seeds of All Kinds—No Sowing No Harvest—How to Prevent a Famine in France—An Appeal by Telegraph from the London Committee Yesterday.

The Chamber of Commerce Committee for the Relief of France have pleasure in publishing the following instructive letter and appeal prepared by Mr. Capron:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25, 1870.

TO THE FARMERS OF THE COUNTRY:—

The wants of the peasant farmers of Northern and Central France, rendered imperative by the spoliations of war, appeal to the sympathies and benevolence of Americans who can never forget the disinterested services of Frenchmen in our early struggles of national independence. The season of seed time is approaching and the supplies of seed to insure a harvest and avert a famine must in a large measure come from England, Belgium and America. In this generous national rivalry it is to be hoped that this country will not be distanced. The New York Chamber of Commerce offers to give free transportation to France through the Relief Committee to all grains and seeds contributed, and will pay freight charges to New York on any invoice exceeding 100 bushels. But local donors should arrange with interior railroads for free transportation, if possible, to New York city. The best local varieties of spring wheat of last year's crop, sound and clean, are especially desirable, yet winter wheat may be contributed where spring wheat is not attainable. The heaviest and most productive oats, as the "Excelsior," "Swedish," "Surprise" or Norway; the most thrifty kinds of barley and the most prolific varieties of bush beans. Especial care should be exercised in avoiding seed injured by or containing insects and grains foul with the germs of pestiferous weeds. The packages should be stout and well fastened barrels, and the net weight should be plainly marked upon each package, the variety of seed or grain and the State where grown. These donations should be sent to the Relief Committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce, at 64 Pearl street, in season for shipment on the 15th of March, and it is hoped and believed that they will be both liberal and general.

HORACE CAPRON, Commissioner.

TO THE FARMERS OF THE UNITED STATES:—

A telegram from Mr. Moran, chairman of the American Committee, London, received at four o'clock P. M. yesterday, calls loudly for more aid from America for the relief of starving France. It is certain that the anxiety of those near to the scene of famine is much more intense than ours, and we call with new earnestness upon the American public for immediate contributions in money, in provisions and in seed. Other cities or centres of collection desiring to co-operate in this relief movement can send their contributions to the committee, which will cheerfully credit them to their sources, both here and in the report sent to France. If preferred, contribution can be forwarded direct to the American Committee in London, Benjamin Moran, Esq., chairman. Funds received by us will be transferred by telegram.

CHARLES H. MARSHALL, Chairman.

CHARLES LANIER, Treasurer.

ANSON PHELPS STOKES, Secretary.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, COMMITTEE ON FRENCH RELIEF, NEW YORK, Feb. 27, 1871.

Valuable information confirming Mr. Capron's statements has been received from W. D. Moore, editor of the *Rural New Yorker*; R. K. Bliss & Son, A. Bridgeman & Son, the president and secretary of the New York Agricultural College, Orange Judd & Co. and other sentiment, to whom the committee desire to express their obligations.

Mr. Charles Lanier, treasurer of the fund for the relief of the suffering population of France, announces the receipt of the following subscriptions to February 25:—

Total amount received by the Chamber of Commerce Committee, $34,891; by the Produce Exchange Committee, $15,015. Grand total, $109,906.

The bark Hunter, with the cargo of corn purchased by A. T. Stewart & Co. for the French sufferers, sailed on Saturday last for Havre direct. The distribution will be made under the direction of their Paris house to those districts of France which stand most in need of assistance. It may also be mentioned that the cargo was purchased, the vessel chartered, loaded and cleared all within our works. The expenses will not be less than $50,000.

HAYTI.

Herald Special Report from Havana.

Reported Insurrection in the Republic of Hayti.

PROCLAMATIONS AGAINST BAEZ

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Feb. 27, 1871.

The Dominican Consul at St. Thomas has reports of an attempted insurrection on the eastern frontier of Hayti. Men living in the woods, under command of Sanon Muraille, marched during the last days of January to the neighborhood of Saltion and Fond Venetia. The commander of La Croix des Bouquets, hearing of the movement, marched from Port au Prince, with 106 men, to encounter them. Also General Rabel, with 250 rebels, who attacked Muraille, driving him from his position, while the commander of the other body of rebels prevented his retreat, firing into them. Several were killed, including two chiefs, Muraille and Jean Joseph.

The arsenal at Port au Prince was attacked on the night of February 2 by a party of rebels, but they were dispersed and some were caught. A committee of investigation discovered that there were three leaders to the movement.

A proclamation has been issued for distribution in St. Domingo, signed Gregorio Luperon, dated Capotillo, printed at St. Thomas, and written by Perra, formerly Cabral's right hand man. Luperon was to leave Turks Island on the 18th of January, so it is reported at Port au Prince. The proclamation is very bitter, saying that Baez is selling the Dominicans, as Santana sold them to the Spaniards.

SPAIN AND EGYPT.

International Difficulty from a Trifling Cause—King Amadeus Offended and Obstinate—Foreign Sympathy With the Viceroy.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 27, 1871.

I have received further advices from Cairo and Madrid, which enable me to telegraph to the HERALD by cable the intelligence that the governmental difficulty between Spain and Egypt originated in a complaint made by a dragoman attached to the Spanish Consulate at Cairo to the effect that "he had been maltreated by the police."

The Egyptian government proposed an investigation of the case.

This Spain refuses, demanding immediate satisfaction. The Consuls of the other governments at Cairo approve of the course of the Viceroy and his officers in the matter.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Feb. 27—4.30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92 for both money and the account. American securities quiet and steady. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 91¼; 1865, old, 90¾; 1867, 90¼; ten-forties, 88. Erie Railway shares, 19; Illinois Central, 109; Atlantic and Great Western, 30¼.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 27—4.30 P. M.—The cotton market closed dull and easier. Middling uplands, 7¾d a 7⅞d.; middling Orleans, 7¾d. a 7⅞d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export. Sales of cotton shipping at New Orleans in March and April, not below good ordinary, at 7¾d.; do. on ship loading at Charleston or Savannah in March or April at 7 7-16d. for middling.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 27—4.30 P. M.—California wheat buoyant at 11s. 10d. per cental, and new red Western spring buoyant at 10s. 9d. a 11s. 2d. for the lowest grades of No. 2 to the highest grades of No. 1. Oats, 3s. 3d. per bushel. Corn, 26s. per quarter for new. The market for all descriptions of wheat is active.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 27—4.30 P. M.—Pork, 55s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 27—Noon.—Spirits petroleum, 1d. per gallon. Turpentine, 37s. a 37s. 6d. per cwt.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Feb. 27—4.30 P. M.—Linseed oil, £31 15s. Calcutta linseed, 61s. 6d. a 61s. 9d. Sugar, 36s. per cwt. for No. 12 Dutch standard on the spot.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, Feb. 27.—Petroleum, 50f. for standard white.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

FEBRUARY 28.

1864—Hon. George M. Dallas, ex-Vice President of the United States, died.

1853—Libeni, the attempted assassin of the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, executed.

1851—The town of Levissy, Turkey, destroyed by an earthquake; six hundred of its inhabitants were killed.

1844—By the explosion of a cannon on board the United States steamer Princeton, near Washington, D. C., Secretaries Upsher and Gilmer, of the State and Navy Departments, and others, were killed.

Died.

McKEOWN.—On Monday night, February 27, between ten and eleven o'clock, CATHERINE McKEOWN, the beloved wife of Charles McKeown, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 32 Nassau street, New York, on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

[For Other Deaths see Fifth Page.]

For the Accommodation of our Numerous uptown patrons we have opened a Branch Office at 1,243 Broadway, corner Thirty-first street, for receiving advertisements and subscriptions for the NEW YORK HERALD without extra charge. This is the only authorized branch office in this city. Open from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. every day in the year.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES 251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A.—Soiled Boots and Shoes Selling at Half price at E. A. BROOKS', 575 Broadway.

A.—Perfect Fitting Boots and Shoes, and warm Overshoes, cheap, at E. A. BROOKS', 575 Broadway.

A.—The Most Popular Remedy for Colds is CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES. Depot, 11 Barclay st.

A Universal Remedy.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches," for Coughs, Colds and Bronchial Affections, now stands the first in public favor and confidence. This result has been acquired by a test of many years. Its merits and extensive use have caused the Troches to be counterfeited, and we would caution purchasers to be on their guard against worthless imitations.

Bargains in Diamonds—Diamonds Bought.—GEO. C. ALLEN, 353 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Crisadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye.—Sold and applied at his wig and scalp factory, No. 6 Astor House.

Chapped Hands, Sore Lips and all Skin diseases cured by GILES' SUNFLOWER CREAM. Sold by all druggists; price 25c. Depot, 138 South street, corner Thirteenth street.

Dr. J. Miller's Soothing and Healing Balsam, for internal and external complaints. Depot, 418 Broadway.

Electrical Treatment for the Removal of disease by Dr. CHAMBERLIN, No. 7 West Fourteenth st.

Eureka Mineral Water, Saratoga Springs, superior to all others in dropsy and diseases of liver and kidneys. S. J. LEVI, Agent, No. 7 Hudson River Railroad Depot, Varick street.

Luxurious and Beautiful Hair is the Result of using CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR. Has proved the only reliable toilet article known at the present day for restoring gray hair, stops its falling, promotes its growth. Sold by druggists, hairdressers and fancy goods dealers.

The Best and Surest Remedy in the World for all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething is Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

They Will Read You Like a Book by a Phrenological Examination at 389 Broadway. Individuals and test prepaid [illegible]

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE® NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET,
MONDAY, Feb. 27—6 P. M.

On 'Change to-day wheat was active and better, with a corresponding rise in the price of flour. Cotton opened firm, but toward the close fell off.

MONEY MORE ACTIVE.

The money market was more active, owing to the increased demand in connection with the expanding volume of business and higher prices at the Stock Exchange, and call loans, which opened steady at four per cent on government and stock collaterals, advanced to five per cent, with a sharp inquiry at that rate from the stock houses after two o'clock. The reasons above cited were the only ones for the alteration in rates, the exchanges with the interior still favoring this centre. On government bonds money continued in full supply throughout at four per cent. Prime commercial paper was in request and more freely taken at 6 a 7 per cent, according to the degree of superiority and time of maturity.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE LOWER.

The rates for foreign exchange declined in the afternoon, and quotations closed on the basis of 109¾ a 109⅞ for prime bankers' sixty day sterling and 110¼ a 110⅜ for sight bills.

THE GOVERNMENT PROGRAMME FOR MARCH.

The general instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury with reference to the purchase of bonds and sale of gold for the ensuing month were elaborated at the Sub-Treasury this forenoon and published as follows:—

BOND PURCHASES.

Wednesday, March 1	$2,000,000
Wednesday, March 8	2,000,000
Wednesday, March 15	2,000,000
Wednesday, March 22	2,000,000
Wednesday, March 29	2,000,000
Total	$10,000,000

GOLD SALES.

Thursday, March 2	$1,000,000
Thursday, March 9	2,000,000
Thursday, March 16	1,000,000
Thursday, March 23	2,000,000
Thursday, March 30	1,000,000
Total	$7,000,000

GOLD LOWER—111¼ A 111.

The above announcement produced a heavy feeling in gold at the opening of business, when sales were made at as low as 111¼. But here a corresponding advance in the government list induced sales of bonds by the foreign bankers to realize the difference between New York and London. The complement of these transactions being the purchase of gold, the price of gold again advanced until it touched 111½, when a restoration of the equality of the two markets having been produced gold again became weak, especially as bonds in London began to advance, and finally closed at 111. The course of the market is shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	111¼	1 P. M.	111¼
10:15 A. M.	111¼	2 P. M.	111¼
10:47 A. M.	111¼	3 P. M.	111¼
11 A. M.	111¼	4 P. M.	111
12 M.	111¼	5:30 P. M.	111 a 111¼
12:45 P. M.	111		

In the gold loan market the rates for carrying ranged from two to five per cent. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$25,444,000
Gold balances	1,016,443
Currency balances	1,470,771

GOVERNMENTS STRONG.

The government bond market opened swimmingly strong on the announcement that the Secretary of the Treasury would purchase $10,000,000 of five-twenties in March, the disposition to buy being encouraged by the prevailing sentiment that the influence of the Treasury Department will naturally be thrown constantly in favor of such a movement as shall so enhance governments that the way may be paved to a refunding of the debt. But, as has frequently been the case, any sudden rise in prices here places our market above that of London, and gives the agents of foreign houses an opportunity to order bonds by cable, the volume of our national securities in Europe being so large and compact a mass and so near what is their full value in the foreign market, where they are in direct competition with home securities, that prices abroad are slow to follow the improvement here. It is this general fact which explains the less marked advance to-day in governments as contrasted with the great buoyancy at the Stock Exchange, and as compared with the anticipations based early in the forenoon on the first knowledge of Mr. Boutwell's extended programme for March. Until Europe catches the enthusiasm which our own market experiences on such occasions we shall have to progress slowly, for if we raise our market too suddenly we shall import bonds with every fractional advance. The influence thus noted interfered with the upward tendency of the market to-day after it had improved about one-quarter per cent, but at this stage prices became strong and closed so. The final street quotations were:—United States currency sixes, 110⅝ a 112¾; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 114¾ a 115; do. do., coupon, 114¾ a 115; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 112 a 112¼; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 112¾ a 112⅞; do. do., 1864, do. do., 112 a 112¼; do. do., 1865, do. do., 112 a 112¼; do. do., registered, January and July, 111 a 111½; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 111 a 111½; do. do., 1867, do. do., 111 a 111½; do. do., 1868, do. do., 111¼ a 111½; do. ten-forties, registered, 108¾ a 109; do. do., coupon, 111⅛ a 112.

STOCKS ACTIVE AND BUOYANT.

After the long dullness of the winter the current activity of the stock market strikes the attention with all the greater interest and force. The vicinity of the Stock Exchange presents its old-time look of animation, if not excitement. The pit in the Long Room is constantly thronged with a dense mass of brokers, who are subdivided into groups representing the dealers in the various favorites. Hardly more than a week ago this crowd was so small that a broker might buy or sell half a dozen different stocks without stepping beyond a radius of a few feet. Now there are as many dealers in each specialty as there were lately in the whole list, so that to execute a similar order nowadays he would have to stride the full limits of the busy amphitheatre. The advanced stage of prices and the progressive character of the market recalls the reflection which has been more than once alluded to in this column, that speculation is a vast sea with a flowing and ebbing tide, which to the patient investor brings successful results, no matter which his line of operation. Like any rule, this, of course, has its exceptions. It is almost a certainty that if stocks are purchased or speculatively sold at any intermediate general situation of the market a profit will be eventually derived. In other words, should one man buy stock and another sell it for a decline the recurrent fluctuations of months or years would in more than the average of cases bring a profit to each transaction. It is only those who have shallow margins or purchase after an enormous advance or sell after an unnatural decline that lose money. In tracing to-day's business we find another active movement in Western Union Telegraph, which was carried up to 52¾ and there allowed to take care of itself, the crowd then running on other favorites. Union Pacific on the expectation of an adoption by Congress of the report of the Judiciary Committee ran up to 26. Ohio and Mississippi, in which there was a very heavy outstanding short interest, took a start on the upward path after the closing of the stock in June. The issue of the road to the Baltimore and Ohio Company was of course the basis of this fresh rise, although the event had been expected for months, if not years. New York Central scrip advanced to 93¾. The government has unanimously decided not to collect the revenue tax at least, such was the report in the street. On the other hand, Pacific Mail was the exception to the prevailing direction of stocks, for it opened weak and suddenly fell 1½ per cent—viz., to 49¾—on a Washington despatch that the Senate had rejected the proposition for an increased subsidy. United States Express, which is the chronic football of a certain clique, and which at one was gone down out of sight because the Erie Company had refused a new contract over their road, is now, at 56, going to pay on the renewal of this contract. Adams Express was strong, and rose to 70. In short, the "spring rise" which was so heralded by the "bears" in January has fairly set in, and the sanguine "bulls" assert that stocks have only "begun to rise." What with peace in Europe, a prospective settlement of our moral war with England on the Alabama question, easy and abundant money, a crowding spring crop and like stimulating influences, the advance of the past few days has involved the failure of three or four operators for a decline, gentlemen who imbibed "not wisely but too well" the pernicious doctrines of certain would-be instructors of the public on the question of values in Wall street. The extreme fluctuations in the leading active stocks are shown in the table:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central consolidated	97	95¾
New York Central scrip	93¾	91¾
Harlem	127½	127½
Erie	23¾	22
Reading	99¾	99¼
Lake Shore	96¾	95¾
Wabash	54⅞	51¾
Pittsburg	109½	108¾
Northwestern	77¾	77¼
Northwestern preferred	88½	88
Rock Island	109½	108¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul	53¾	53⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	75½	74⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	40¾	37¾
Union Pacific	26	24¾
Boston, Hartford and Erie	3	2½
Western Union Telegraph	52⅞	52¼
Pacific Mail	46	49½

THE SOUTHERN LIST STRONG.

The Southern State bonds were generally strong, with considerable activity in the new South Carolinas, which touched 59 at one time. The latest street prices were:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 64¾ a 64¾; do., new, 64¾ a 64¾; Virginia, ex coupon, 66¾ a 67; do., new, 61 a 62; do., registered stock, old, 51¾ a 52; Georgia sixes, 82 a 83; do. sevens, 90 a 90½; do. do., old, 90 a 93; North Carolina, ex coupon, 48¾ a 49; do., funding, 1866, 39 a 40; do. do., 1868, 30 a 32; do., new, 27 a 28; do., special tax, 21 a 22; Missouri sixes, 91½ a 91¾; do., Hannibal and St. Joseph, 91 a 91½; Louisiana sixes, 69 a 72; do., new, 62 a 64; do. levee sixes, 74 a 76; do. do. eights, 85 a 90; do. Penitentiary sevens, 76 a 78; do. railroad eights, 79 a 82; Alabama fives, 70 a 72; do. eights, 99 a 100; do. railroad eights, 94 a 96; South Carolina sixes, 71 a 76; do., new, January and July, 58½ a 59; do., do., April and October, 60 a 61; do., registered stock, old, 60 a 65; Arkansas sixes, 55 a 57; do. sevens, 55 a 80.

THE SPECIE MOVEMENT.

The imports of specie at this port during last week were as follows:—

Feb. 20—Steamer City of Manchester, Liverpool—Gold	$7,850
Feb. 21—Schooner Clara Smith, Surinam—Silver	724
Feb. 25—Steamer Tybee, St. Domingo—Silver	560
Gold	2,901
Feb. 25—Schooner E. L. Porter, Savannilla—Gold	2,079
Feb. 25—Schooner Morro Castle, Havana—Silver	960
Gold	2,484
Feb. 23—Schooner Martha Marks, Aroba, W. I.—Gold ore	10,768
Total	$28,326
Previously reported	331,408
Total since January 1, 1871	$419,734
Same time 1870	3,561,570
Same time 1869	2,021,640
Same time 1868	541,537
Same time 1867	262,603

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Monday, Feb. 27—10:15 A. M.

$14000 US 6's, '81, c. 114¾ | 100 sha Adams Ex 69¾
30000 U S 5-20, c. '62 112¼ | 100 do 69½
10000 do b3 112¾ | 2200 Wells, Fargo, scp 2
60000 US 5-20, r. '65, c. 111¾ | 100 Amer M U Ex 46¾
235000 US 5-20, c. '65 112¾ | 419 U States Express 56
50000 do b3 112¾ | 100 do b c 51½
100000 US 5-20, c. '65, n. 111¾ | 130 do 52½
65000 US 5's, 10-40, c. 111¾ | 300 do 52¼
35000 US 5-20, c. '67 111¾ | 300 N Y C & H RR 98¾
150000 do b5 111¾ | 100 do s3 98¾
60000 U S 6's, cur 113¾ | 600 do b c 98¾
50000 do 113¾ | 100 do 98¾
10000 Tenn 6's, old 64¾ | 10000 N Y C & HR cf b30 92¾
5000 do 64¾ | 50000 do s3 92¾
5000 Tenn 6's, new 64¾ | 30000 do b3 92¾
5000 Va 6's, old 66 | 20000 do b c 92¾
5000 do 66¾ | 10000 do s60 92
5000 Va 6's, new 61 | 300 Erie RR 22¾
5000 do 61¾ | 100 do 22¾
35000 Va 6's, reg. old 62 | 200 Harlem RR 127¾
1000 Georgia 7's 90 | 500 do 127¾
2000 Georgia 7's, g bds 94 | 200 Reading RR 99¾
5000 SC 6's, Jan & July 59 | 15 Mich Central RR 115
10000 do b10 58¾ | 500 L S & M S RR b3 96¾
10000 do 58¾ | 1200 do 96¾
5000 do 58¾ | 200 do b c 95¾
50000 Missouri 6's 91½ | 150 Pacific RR 72
10000 N C Fdg Ac, '68 52½ | 1500 Un Pac RR 24¾
2000 Alabama 8's 100 | 200 do b c 24¾
1000 Erie 7's, w i 94 | 400 Clev & Pitts RR 109½
2200 N Y Cen 7's, '76 100¾ | 400 do 109¾
1200 Buff, N Y & Erie 1st 89 | 100 do 109¾
5000 Gen Pac gold bds 95¾ | 200 Ch & N W RR 77¾
10000 U Pac RR 1st m 83¾ | 100 C & N W pf 88¾
20000 do 84 | 300 do 88¾
15000 do 84¾ | 300 do b c 88¾
1000 Un Pac 7's, l g bs 74¾ | 600 do b c 88¾
2000 do 74¾ | 300 do 88¾
5000 Union Pac 10's inc 76¾ | S C, C, Cin & I RR 84¾
1000 Chic & N W 1st b 92 | 200 do 84
500 Tol & W 2d m 57 | 50 do 84¾
15000 Tol & W con cv bds 82 | 100 N J Central RR 107¾
1000 C & R I & P 7's 95¾ | 15 do 107
1000 N J Cen, s b 109¾ | 50 do b c 107¾
15000 Clev & Pitts con 87¾ | 100 Chic & I RR 109¾
10000 do 87¾ | 550 do 109¾
2000 Pitts, Ft W & Chic 2d 97 | 300 do 109¾
15000 Pennsylvania 2d 1st 92 | 500 do b c 109¾
3000 St L & Iron M 1st 89¾ | 50 Mil & St Paul RR 53¾
1000 Mil & St P 6's, 1st 103¾ | 200 do b c 53¾
1000 Clev & Pitts 4th 89¾ | 200 Mil & St Paul pf 75¾
68000 Col, C & I C 1st 55 | 50 do 75
2000 Tol, Peo & W 2d 70 | 300 Tol, Wab & W 54¾
10000 North Mo 1st m 82¾ | 100 do 54¾
62 shs Continental Bk 93 | 5 Pitts, Ft W & Chi cs 96
15 Fourth Nat Bank 102½ | 100 do 96¾
800 West Un Tel 52¾ | 200 Del, Lack & W RR 105¾
100 do 52¾ | 200 do 105¾
100 do b5 52¾ | 100 Hart & Erie 2¾
600 do b c 52¾ | 400 do 2¾
100 do 52¾ | 100 do b10 2¾
100 do 52¾ | 200 Alt & Ter H RR 29¾
850 do 53 | 200 Chic & Alton RR 113¾
700 do 53¾ | 15 do 113¾
850 do 53¾ | 1000 Ohio & Miss RR 28¾
200 do 53¾ | 100 do 28¾
300 American Coal 30 | 500 do b c 28¾
300 Cumberland Min Co 14 | 1000 do 28¾
1100 Mariposa pf 10¼ | 100 do 28¾
50 do 10 | 4000 do 29
100 do b c 10¼ | 200 do 28¾
200 Pac M SS Co 45¾ | 500 do 28¾
100 do 45¾ | 100 Chi, Bur & Q RR x d 130
300 do b c 46 | 200 Harris & E RR 89¾
500 do 45¾ | 50 do 90
15 do 45¾ | 100 K & St Jo RR 85¾
100 Brunswick c l 7¾ | 100 D & Sioux C RR b30 50
100 Canton Co 75 | 100 C, C & I C RR 50
200 do b c 74¾ | 100 do b30 18
300 Adams ex 68 | 100 do 17¾
100 do 68¾ | 70 Ath & Sen RR 67½
100 do b c 68¾ | 187 N Y & N H RR 148
100 do 69 | 100 Ohio & Miss pf 32

12:15 and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$23000 US 6's, '81, c. 114¾ | $15000 US 5-20, c. '67 s3 111
10000 US 5-20, c. '62 s3 112¾ | 5000 US 5-20, c. '65 111
20000 do 112¾ | 4000 US 6's, currency 112¾
20000 US 5-20, c. '65, n 111

One o'Clock P. M.

$13000 Tenn 6's, old 64¾ | 100 sha N Y C & H RR 92¾
15000 do 64¾ | 200 do b c 92¾
30000 Tenn 6's, n 64¾ | 200 do 92¾
10000 Va 6's, reg. old 62 | 500 do 92¾
5000 SC 6's, m Jan & July 59½ | 50000 N Y C & HR cf 92¾
1000 Pacific 6's, w i 94 | 10000 do 92¾
1000 Ala 8's, 1st acc 97¾ | 30000 do b c 92¾
2000 C & R I & P RR 7's 95½ | 50000 do 92¾
3000 C Pac RR 1st m 84½ | 25 Reading RR 99¾
5000 U Pac 7's, l g b 74¾ | 1100 L S & M S RR b3 95¾
1000 U Pac 10's, inc 76¾ | 100 do b c 95¾
2000 Gen Pac gold bds 95¾ | 200 do s3 95¾
2000 Ala Ext R 2d pf 34¾ | 100 Union Pac RR 24¾
20000 Clev & Pitts con 87¾ | 300 do 24¾
15000 M & St P 1st m 102¾ | 200 do s3 24¾
28 shs Dr of Com'ce 114½ | 10 Panama RR 150
500 Quick M Co 14 | 200 Illinois Cent RR 109¾
100 Quick Mil pref 18 | 200 Clev & Pitts RR 109¾
100 do 17¾ | 200 Chic & N W RR 77¾
15 Mariposa pf 10¾ | 300 Chic & N W pref 88¾
100 do 10 | 500 do 88¾
100 Canton Co b c 75 | 125 do b5 88¾
120 Pac M SS Co 45¾ | 200 Col, C & I C RR 55
200 do b c 45¾ | 100 Chic & R I RR 92¾
200 do 45¾ | 500 do 92¾
400 do 45¾ | 100 Ill & S F RR 32
300 do 45 | 25 do 32¾
200 do 45 | 300 Tol, W & W RR 54¾
100 do 44½ | 200 do 54¾
800 W Un Tel b c 52¾ | 400 Del, L & W RR 105¾
150 Adams Ex Co 69¾ | 200 do 105¾
100 do b c 70 | 28 do 105¾
200 do 69¾ | 50 Al & Ter H RR 2¾
50 U S Express 56 | 100 Ohio & Miss RR 28¾
100 do 56 | 100 do 28¾
200 do 56¾ | 1200 do 28¾
100 do 56 | 100 Peoria & K RR 75
200 N Y Central RR 95¾ | 100 Chic & C I C RR 10¾
100 do 95¾ | 200 M & St P RR pf 102¾

HAVANA WEEKLY MARKET.

HAVANA, Feb. 20, 1871.

Sugar—Prices still and contain unchanged. Sales of the week, 1,600 boxes and bbls. Receipts for the week in foreign ports, 16,000 boxes and 2,500 bbls. Exports to the United States, 7,000 for second, 9,000 bbls. Stock remaining in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 185,000 boxes and 13,000 bbls. Raw sugar—Cost oil strong at 4½ cents for muscovado of 84 degrees test. Rums active. Cigars dull at $2 50 a $4 75. Molasses—Market nominal. Freights—Market unchanged, white clayed, $20 a $21 per ton; gross, $24 a $25 per hogshead. Exchange—Market very quiet and nominal at 3 a 3½ premium for sight on London, 1 a 1½ premium for sight on Paris, 1 a 1½ premium for sight on Hamburg, 1 a 1½ premium for sight on Cadiz, 1 a 1½ premium for sight on Barcelona, 1 a 1½ premium for sight on Marseilles, 1 a 1½ premium for sight on Genoa, 1 a 1½ premium for sight on Leghorn, 1 a 1½ premium for sight on Lisbon, 1 a 1½ premium for sight on Oporto, 1 a 1½ premium for sight on Rio Janeiro, 1 a 1½ premium for sight on Buenos Ayres, 1 a 1½ premium for sight on Valparaiso, 1 a 1½ premium for sight on Lima, 1 a 1½ premium for sight on Northern ports of Mexico, $2 50 a $4 25 per hogshead of molasses to Northern and Eastern ports, $2 75 a $3.

RESTAURANTS.

THE ORIGINAL CHOP HOUSE, 155 CANAL STREET, corner of Church—W. A. Bunting, Jr., begs to inform his friends and the public generally that the above well known house will be open for business on the day (Thursday) of the opening of the new Fulton Market, with all possible accommodation for the comfort of patrons. Serve Baby Beef, Canvasback Duck, and all ways to dress them.

COAL AND WOOD.

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF OUR NUMEROUS uptown patrons we have opened a Branch Office at 1,246 Broadway, corner Thirty-first street, for receiving advertisements and subscriptions for the NEW YORK HERALD without extra charge. This is the only authorized branch office in this city. Open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. every day in the year.

COLAT FIREWOOD—DRY WITH COAL NO equal, cheap fuel, at the yard or retail. Twenty-24th street and East river; at yard, four-quarter ship, and three-quarter cord, $6. A. B. BURGESS, 44 Rutgers slip.

FAMILY COAL—$10 AND $12 FOR EGG AND NUT sizes. Pine and Oak Wood, $4 50. Send orders by mail. VANDERHOOF & CO., Trinity Building.

MATRIMONIAL.

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF OUR NUMEROUS uptown patrons we have opened a Branch Office at 1,246 Broadway, corner Thirty-first street, for receiving advertisements and subscriptions for the NEW YORK HERALD without extra charge. This is the only authorized branch office in this city. Open from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. every day in the year.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS TO FORM THE ACQUAINTance of a young widow lady, with a view to matrimony. The lady must reside in New York. Address WILLIAM THOMAS, Herald Branch office, Brooklyn. The interview must take place at her own residence.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF OUR NUMEROUS uptown patrons we have opened a Branch Office at 1,246 Broadway, corner Thirty-first street, for receiving advertisements and subscription for the NEW YORK HERALD without extra charge. This is the only authorized branch office in this city. Open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. every day in the year.

A.—BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY STREET, OVER Importers' and Traders' National Bank—Entire Floor (25x105) to lease; light, air, steam heat, short easy stairs; location unexceptionable. Apply to Y. E. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

AN OPERATIVE DENTIST CAN HAVE ROOM FOR chair and reception at reasonable rate; also a student of dentistry wanted. Inquire or address DENTIST, 107 West Twenty-first street.

AN UPPER PART, CONSISTING OF SEVEN ROOMS, to let cheap, at No. 25 East Houston street, near Crosby. Apply to agent, next door.

A LARGE AND SMALL STORE TO LET—ON EIGHTH avenue, near Forty-sixth street. Rent, $1,200 and $1,000 per annum. Apply to W. C. LESSTER, 1,379 Broadway, corner Thirty-fourth street.

BARBER SHOP TO LET—IN FRENCH'S HOTEL. Apply at the office.

BROADWAY STORE.—THE FIRST AND THIRD LOFTS, together or separately, in the new marble building 842 Broadway; splendid light; also Offices on third loft. T. M. LEWIS, 842 Broadway.

DESK ROOM, CARPETED AND HEATED, IN THE building 206 Broadway; $6 and upwards per month. Apply for eight days on the premises, second floor.

EMPIRE RINK TO LET.—THIS BUILDING WILL BE ready for use on or about April 1, and will be rented for regimental drills, concerts, festivals, picnics, &c., by the day, week or month, or until it is occupied by American Institute (September), on reasonable terms, including Lease to Sengerbund Festival, in June, Bar and Restaurant. Apply at office Third Avenue Railroad Company, Sixty-fifth street and Third avenue. R. SQUIRES, Trustee.

FOR LEASE—ESTABLISHED COAL YARD, EMBRACing six lots, Cottage House and extra stable room; on East Nineteenth street, within one block of the bulkhead. Apply to H. D. & J. U. BROOKMAN, 37 South street.

FOR 21 YEARS, WITH RENEWALS, THE FOUR story and attic stone House 127 Fifth avenue, between Nineteenth and Twenteth streets. Apply there, before 10 A. M. or after 4 P. M. only.

FOR FURNITURE, GILDERS, CARRIAGE WARErooms and any business but liquors, new Building (25x100) 55 West Eighteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; also four dwelling Rooms.

HOTEL AND BOARDING HOUSE TO LEASE—AT A moderate rent, located in Chambers street, opposite the Cosmopolitan Hotel; about 100 rooms; possession immediately. Apply to JNO. LLOYD & SONS, No. 7 Warren st.

LOFT TO LET—SUITABLE FOR A LIGHT BUSINESS. Apply at 288 Greenwich street.

LOTS TO LET—IN JANE STREET, ON BLOCK NEAR East river; will improve same if satisfactory arrangements can be made. Apply to J. S. WARD, 42 Pearl street, between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.

LARGE BUILDING TO LET—FOR ANY PURPOSE, 38 x115, with or without steam, at 77 Mott street. Inquire of Mr. NEALIS, 124 White street.

NEW HOTEL TO RENT, IN CHICAGO.
The Bigelow House, Chicago,
will be completed, ready for occupation, May 1, 1871.
The most, most complete and most desirably located Hotel in the West.
Modern in every respect, and unsurpassed for beauty of structure.
For particulars, plans, &c., apply to
G. A. BIGELOW,
No. 226 Dearborn street, Chicago.

NO. 125 MERCER STREET TO LET FOR BUSINESS purposes—Three story Dwelling, Store and Basement; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to J. M. PHELPS, No. 135 Broadway.

SIXTH AVENUE.—TO LEASE, THE PROPERTY 377 Sixth avenue, west side, next above corner of Twenty-third street. Apply to owner, up stairs, on the premises.

STEAM POWER—CORNER FIRST AND NORTH THIRD streets, Williamsburg; two floors, 45x90; well lighted; hoist, &c. Apply on the premises, to C. W. KENNEDY & CO.

STEAM POWER.—THE THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS of 115 Leonard street, four doors east of Broadway, to let, with steady Power; also, if desired, the Store and Basement in same building. Apply to GRIFFITH & BYRNE, on the premises.

STEAM POWER, WITH ROOMS, TO LET—IN BUILDing corner Bank and West streets; steady power, light rooms; hoistways and all conveniences for manufacturing. Apply to PECK & BOGART, on the premises, or MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., 52 South street.

STEAM POWER TO LET—TWO LOFTS, 25 BY 100 feet; large and small rooms, 113 Nassau. Inquire at office No. 2. Store and Basement, 22 by 100 feet, 210 William. Offices in 115 Nassau and 52 John.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN NOS. 9, 11 AND 13 BAXter street; best power and finest rooms in the city. Apply to the engineer.

STORES TO LET—73 MAIDEN LANE, STORE AND Cellar, $1,200; one Lofts, $1,000. Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, 50 feet front on East river, together, $2,200. Apply to W. N. CLARK, 170 William street.

STORE AND LOFTS TO LET—69 GOLD STREET, NEAR Beekman; rent $2,000; four floors, basement and vault, 20 feet front. Apply at 84 Gold street.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, FOR BUSINESS purposes, the large House and lot of Ground 144 Fifth avenue. Apply to J. EDGAR, 23 Nassau street, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine street.

TO LET—THREE STORES, FOUR STORIES AND CELlar, in West Eleventh street, between West and Thirteenth avenue; fronts on the water; suitable for grain or storage purposes. Inquire of G. B. LAWTON, on the premises.

TO LET—STORE AND BASEMENT NORTHEAST corner of Forty-second street and Sixth avenue.
Also
A Store and Building on Sixth avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets.
Also
Very many Floors and private Dwellings, furnished and unfurnished, at rents to suit. Also Store and Basement No. 26 West Broadway. JOHN KAVANAGH,
northeast corner of Forty-second street and Sixth av.

TO LET—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE HOUSE and Store 286 Front street; suitable for a sailor's boarding house or business purposes. Apply to A. M. FANNING, 40 East Fourth street.

TO LET—STORE NO. 290 BROADWAY, CORNER Reade street; also Offices in same building; also Offices in 302 Broadway, corner Duane street. Apply to A. B. H. HUTCHINGS, 38 John street.

TO LET—A TWO STORY BRICK BUILDING, 25X100, with three Lots adjoining. Apply to W. H. DOWN, 512 West Twenty-second street.

TO LET—LIGHT BUSINESS AND DWELLING, UPPER part of 708 Broadway; six rooms. Rent low.

TO LET—THREE LARGE LOFTS AND OFFICE IN store No. 250 Front street. Rent, $400. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—STORE AND HOUSE 253 BROOME, near Mulberry street; good stand for a light manufacturing business; steam power can be had from adjoining house. Apply to W. W. STEPHENSON, 271 Broadway, room 17, between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.

TO LET—A STOREROOM, TWO BEDROOMS AND Kitchen, 10x20 feet; can also be let separate; at 302 Second avenue, near Twenty-third street.

TO LET—A GOOD STORE, TWO ROOMS AND BASEment; low rent; new house; 492 Ninth avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets. At E. S. LEVY & CO.'S, 271 West Twenty-eighth street, near Eighth avenue.

TO LET—MODERATE RENTS, STORES, LOFTS AND Basements, 45, 47, 49 and 51 Lispenard street, near Broadway. Apply on premises, or to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

TO LET—TO A PHYSICIAN, THE FRONT BASEMENT in No. 4 West Twenty-eighth street; it will be altered to suit tenant; other Rooms if desired. Apply between 9 and 5 to S. HUSSELL.

TO LET—FOR A RESTAURANT, THE FIRST FLOOR of a hotel; also an Office on ground floor, suitable for a real estate or physician's office; rents low. Apply at 729 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—139 SIXTH AVENUE, NORTHEAST CORNER of Twelfth street, Store and Dwelling; building 20x80; arranged in flats. Apply at 12 West Thirty-ninth street.

TO LET—TWO CORNER STORES AND BRICK DWELlings, at Tremont, near the Harlem Railroad station. These new buildings will be ready by the 25th of April. Inquire of G. W. HOLLS, 201 Third avenue.

TO LET—14 WARREN STREET, THREE SPLENDID Lofts (second, third and fourth), 25x80; excellent light; rent low to a good tenant. Possession immediately.

TO LET OR LEASE—LOTS 345 BROADWAY. INquire of ALFRED A. BELL, 31 Pine street.

TO LET OR LEASE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, a desirable country House, in Bloomfield, near Tenth street; first class location for business purposes; rent low. Apply at 641 Grand street.

TO LET OR LEASE—TWO HANDSOME BROWN stone houses, 45 and 47 Clarke street or Van Nest place; rent $1,500. Inquire at 168 West Forty-third street, corner 9th avenue. T. CUDEBITH.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS NOS. 4 AND 6 EAST FORSYTH street. For particulars inquire at 24 Maiden lane.

TWO LOFTS, EACH 20x80, TO LET—WITH POWER; heated by steam; the best place in the city; possession May 1, 1871. Inquire on the premises of G. W. ALCOTT, corner Centre 8 and Elizabeth street.

542 PEARL STREET—STORE, BASEMENT AND Cellars; also Lofts, 25x100 feet; rent low. Also 13 Little West Twenty-fifth street, adjoining Hudson River Railroad. ALEXANDER ENNIS, 162 Pearl street.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE TO LET—No. 14 University place, partly furnished.
Also
a four story high stoop House No. 12 East Sixteenth street; very commodious.
Also
a first class furnished House, No. 37 Fifth avenue; complete in all its appointments, particularly adapted for a first class boarding house.
Also
two furnished Houses at New Brighton, Staten Island; only five minutes from the boat; very desirable.
Also
a Dwelling and Store No. 4 East Ninth street, corner Fifth avenue.
Also
a two story brick House in Sixty-ninth street, near Tenth avenue; very desirable; rent $700. Apply at the office of A. VAN BUSKIRK, 97 East Tenth street, corner of Fourth avenue.

A.—TO LET, ON THIRTY-THIRD STREET, ADJOINing Fifth avenue, four story high stoop Dwelling, fully furnished and well arranged throughout. Y. E. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A REVISED PRINTED LIST OF DWELLINGS FOR sale and to let, furnished and unfurnished, given upon application or mailed free, by Y. E. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A.—HEADQUARTERS FOR FURNISHED AND UNfurnished Houses, to let, on Madison avenue, Irving place, Fourteenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-third streets and other respectable situations. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth st.

A NICELY FURNISHED FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP House, with all modern improvements, to let to a good tenant very low; private family preferred; house 317 East Thirteenth street. Can be seen from 2 to 5 P. M. Apply to JOSEPH PENTLAND, 229 East Eleventh street.

FURNISHED PRIVATE DWELLING TO LET—THE family of four adults would take board in the house; rent low; good reference required. Call or address 151 East Seventy-third street.

TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED, TO A PRIVATE family, very large and elegant stone House, 23 East Twenty-second street; no bill on house. For permit apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, 55 Broadway, or Broadway, Seventh avenue and Forty-fourth street.

TO LET—PARTIALLY FURNISHED, THE FOUR STORY high stoop House No. 124 West Twenty-ninth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Apply between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock P. M. to C. SMITH (Smith & Lawrence), 44 West Broadway.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE FOUR STORY BROWN stone high stoop modern House, fully and handsomely furnished, on Twenty-first street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Will be leased to a responsible tenant. Rent $4,500. Address OWNER, 42 Fourth avenue.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, WITH possession early in March, the three story high stoop brick House No. 102 West Fourteenth street; contains every convenience; is well furnished and in perfect order. For permit and terms apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 8 Pine street.

TO RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY, A THREE STORY high stoop brown stone House, new, on Sixty-second street, near Lexington avenue. The Furniture and Carpets, that have been in use only four months are for sale. Rent moderate. Immediate possession given. A rare opportunity. Apply at 709 or 846 Broadway.

$400 PER MONTH FOR A VERY HANDSOME four story House on Madison avenue, fully furnished; possession immediately. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

$4,500 PER ANNUM FOR A LARGE AND ELEgantly furnished House, on Irving place, near Westminster Hotel. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar st.

Unfurnished.

A LARGE VARIETY OF DESIRABLE HOUSES TO rent and for sale—In all parts of the city; also a great number of Apartments, by PETIBATCH & REMSEN, 454 Third avenue.

A LARGE HOUSE, ON SIXTEENTH STREET, BEtween Broadway and Fifth avenue, to lease for 21 years. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

AN EXTRA WIDE HOUSE IN ELEVENTH STREET, near University place—Containing 21 rooms. First class. Alterations will be made for a desirable business. EUGENE CHEVALLIER, 81 Cedar street.

A LARGE FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE House on Forty-fifth street, centrally located, to let, unfurnished; 16 rooms; all light and in perfect order. Apply at Everett Library, 558 Sixth avenue.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FURNISHED AND UNfurnished Houses to rent, from $1,400 upwards; various localities. For permits apply to WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue, above Twenty-sixth street.

A REVISED PRINTED LIST OF DWELLINGS FOR sale and to let, furnished and unfurnished, given upon application or mailed free by Y. E. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A HANDSOME FRAME HOUSE TO LET—NORTHEAST corner of Fifth avenue and 126th street, with stable if desired. The owner (a widow) wishes to board with the tenant. Can be seen from 10 to 12 A. M. and 3 to 4 P. M. N. P. DAYTON, 351 Broadway.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BASEMENT AND under-cellar brick House, all improvements, in complete order, 10 rooms, 237 East Thirty-fifth street, to let; rent $1,200. Apply at 719 Sixth avenue.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE TO LET—Newly painted; all modern improvements; possession immediately. Inquire at 338 East Forty-first street. Rent $900.

ADVERTISER, OWNING A FOUR STORY BROWN stone House, up town, west side, would like to rent the same and Board with tenant if agreeable; or would rent half to a family of adults. Address HOUSE, station E.

A.—TO LET, THE FOLLOWING FIRST CLASS THREE story and attic high stoop Dwel

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A.—EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE DWELLING, WITH Furniture, No. 2 Rutherford place, Stuyvesant square, lot in fee. Also, by same estate, No. 56 East Ninth street, between Broadway and University place, full sized House and Lot; leasehold. Apply only to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A.—FOR SALE, IN HARLEM, FINISHED LAST fall, 16 Houses on Madison avenue, three story high stoops, stone fronts; all too improvements. Also one on 122d street and three on 123d street. Terms easy. Will exchange for regular property. Apply at 1,075 Third avenue.

A FAMILY, WHICH INTEND TO LEAVE FOR Europe on the 1st of May, offer for sale their elegant three story high stoop House, located in the best part of the city; house is 22x58x110, newly and elegantly painted and frescoed and in perfect order; has no party walls; has an elegant yard, with plenty of bearing grapevines and playhouse for children; must be seen to be appreciated. Only real purchasers need apply to the owner, 215 East Twelfth street.

A PARK AVENUE FULL SIZED MODERN FOUR story high stoop brown stone Dwelling for sale; frescoed; butler's pantry, extension, &c.; Furniture if desired. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A.—EIGHT FULL LOTS, N. S. 123D STREET, NEAR First avenue; no rock; sewered and graded; price low; $2,500 cash; easy terms. W. MYER, No. 7 Warren street, room No. 7.

A DESIRABLE BUSINESS CORNER FOR SALE—Northeast corner of Rivington and Cannon streets, 50 feet on Rivington and 80 on Cannon street. Present rents received between $3,300 and $4,000. Will be sold reasonably, as the present owner is in ill health and cannot attend to it. Inquire on the premises for JOHN CAMPBELL.

FOR SALE—TWO WELL BUILT HOUSES, SEVENTY-ninth street, near Madison avenue, and Lexington avenue, near Forty-second street depot; also line Central Park Lots, a bargain and easy terms. HUBERT & PIRSSON, Architects, 35 East Seventeenth street.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, EAST THIRTIETH street, four story modern high stoop brown stone House, 22.6x55; lot half block; $15,000. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, WITH immediate possession, the four story French roof brown stone House and Lot 410 Lexington avenue, in good order and handsomely furnished; terms to suit. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—4, 10 OR 15 LOTS, WITH OR WITHOUT Bulkhead and Water Right. Inquire foot of East Twenty-ninth street.

FOR SALE—$16,500—BROWN STONE FRONT HOUSE 245 East Forty-fifth street, 65 feet from third avenue; house 20x45, lot 10x[illegible] ft. 5 in. All modern improvements. Inquire on the premises or of JOHN J. COGER, 420 Water st.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON AVENUE, NEAR THIRTY-eighth street, a five story and basement House, full size, under value. HATCH & RIKER, 1,292 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FULL SIZED BROWN stone House, on Forty-sixth street, between Madison and Fifth avenues; also a full sized brown stone House on Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue. S. EDDY, office of Brooklyn Insurance Company, 191 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HIGH stoop, 21.6x55x98.9; Thirty-seventh street, near Park avenue. Apply to WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON, Auctioneers, 91 Cedar street.

FOR SALE—THREE STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE on Fortieth street, near Park avenue; 25 feet front. Apply to WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON, 91 Cedar st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT THREE STORY BROWN stone high stoop House 216 East 124th street. Inquire of P. O'SHEA, 27 Barclay street.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE OF 116TH STREET, BETween Third and Lexington avenues, one or four new first class high stoop brown stone Houses, extra size. JAS. MURRAY, owner, on premises.

FOR SALE AT A LOW FIGURE—THE FOLLOWING choice parcels:—Two Lots, northeast corner of 3d avenue and 22d street, suitable location for a bank; also four Lots, northwest corner 3d avenue and 126th street; seven Lots, northeast corner 3d avenue and 84th street; five Lots, northeast corner 1st avenue and 71st street; also two of the most desirable Water Fronts on the East river, north of 62d street, containing about 25 lots each. Apply to PAGE & MCCAFFERTY, southwest corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-second street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—121ST STREET, NEAR THIRD avenue, two Lots and brick Shop, with sash, blind and door machinery, in complete running order, suitable for a carpenter, carriage maker or any other mechanical business. JOHN H. PATTON, 236 East 119th street.

HARLEM.—FIRST CLASS BROWN STONE FRONT House, furnished, for sale cheap. Inquire at 330 East 124th street, on the premises.

PARK AVENUE RESIDENCE FOR SALE (CONVEnient to "Grand Union Depot")—Situated between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, in the centre of finished block; light and ventilation perfect; house first class, brown stone front, built solid; handsomely finished in hard wood throughout, in perfect order; location the most desirable, central and elegant on New York Island. Terms to suit the times. Principals only need apply to OWNER, No. 121 East Thirty-eighth street.

19 PEARL STREET, NEAR WHITEHALL.—HOUSE and Lot for sale; lot 19 front 136 deep. Apply to MILLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine street.

$11,500.—FOR SALE, A NEW THREE STORY and basement high stoop brown stone and brick House; 17x45x102; with improvements; $5,000 cash. Inquire of BENJ. B. SIBELL, on the premises, 235 East Seventy-fourth street.

$20,000.—A HANDSOME HOUSE, ON THIRTY-eighth street, near Lexington avenue, for sale. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

$22,000.—A VERY ATTRACTIVE THREE STORY high stoop House, on Lexington avenue, near Thirty-sixth street, for sale. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

$30,000 IN TEN ANNUAL PAYMENTS WILL buy first class Dwelling 32 East Twenty-ninth street; rented for $2,600, furnished; three story, basement, sub-cellar, twelve rooms; full lot; painted and decorated throughout by Herter; Baker & Smith's steam heater in every room; $5,000 recently expended to put everything in perfect order; every possible comfort and convenience. Interest only added to rental value, and in ten years the tenant will own the house, instead of paying rent for it. Such a chance to secure a home on unprecedentedly favorable terms was never offered. Apply only to W. J. A. FULLER, 229 Broadway.

$35,000.—FOR SALE, THE THREE STORY high stoop brown stone front House, No. 6 East Thirtieth street. For particulars and permit apply to BUILDER, 109 West Forty-ninth street.

West Side.

A COTTAGE FOR SALE—NO. 302 WEST FIFTY-third street; is in perfect order, and has the improvements. For particulars apply to BUILDER, 109 West Forty-ninth street.

A BARGAIN—THE FOUR STORY BROWN STONE 453 West Forty-seventh street; has all improvements; price $13,750; terms easy. Apply to J. & R. RUSSELL, Jr., 55 West Thirtieth street.

A NEW FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE, AND Lot No. 59 West Fifty-second street, of superior finish, for sale; size 22x60x100. Apply to owner, on premises, or HOLLY BROTHERS & KISSAM, No. 6 Pine street.

A DESIRABLE FRESCOED FOUR STORY BROWN stone Dwelling, Thirty-ninth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, 21x58x50 feet, for sale reasonable. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

FOUR STORY BROWN STONE ENGLISH BASEment Dwelling, Forty-first street, near Broadway, 20x40x 89.9 feet; only $19,000. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

AN ELEGANT THREE STORY BROWN STONE Dwelling, 22x45x100 feet; side extension; Twenty-ninth street, near Broadway; frescoed, &c.; terms easy; possession. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A LOT FOR SALE—ABOVE THE CENTRAL PARK, 150 feet west of Fifth avenue; $2,000; cash $1,000; mortgage. JOHN FREELAND, 215 West Twenty-seventh st.

A DESIRABLE CORNER, MEDIUM SIZED FOUR story high stoop brown stone Murray Hill Dwelling for sale, furnished; bay window, &c.; west side of Park avenue. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A BARGAIN.—$1,200 EACH, TWO FOUR STORY Stores and Dwellings, Seventh avenue, adjoining the new Central Market; one used as a barber shop and cigar store; other, possession immediately. Inquire of F. C. DEVLIN, No. 3 Chambers st., or at 101 West Forty-first st.

A GREAT BARGAIN—MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE, three story high stoop brick House, Thirty-second street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; $13,000. HORRIS B. BAER, 269 West Thirty-fourth street.

COUNTRY HOUSE AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS; 3 acres of ground; carriage house; beautiful view; to let. EDMUND HURRY, 44 Nassau street.

DUANE STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.—33 FEET 4 inches, on Duane, corner of Carolina street, and including Nos. 4 and 6 Carolina street. Principals only apply to S. W. GREEY, 1,730 Broadway, or to F. W. JACKSON, Equitable Life, 120 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY AND BASEMENT brick House; has all modern improvements and in good order. Apply to J. THORPE, rear of 121 Greene street.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED, AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, a double frame House, two story and Mansard roof, 11 rooms, all modern improvements; lot 50x100. Price $25,000. POTTER BROS., No. 5½ Pine street.

FOR SALE—ON FORTY-SEVENTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues four story modern high stoop brown stone House, 22.9x55x100 feet; fully furnished. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK Dwelling, No. 217 West Fifty-third street, 20 feet from the corner of Broadway, as widened. The house is 25x59x100 ft., is in good order, and can be bought at a great bargain. Apply on the premises, or of KILPATRICK & HOLMES, 46 East Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—A FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE between Seventh and Eighth avenues, above Twenty-third street, 20 feet front by 50 feet deep all way up, lot 100 feet. Price $14,000. JAS. R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—ON FORTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Sixth avenue, four story medium size brown stone House, frescoed and all improvements; terms easy. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

FOR SALE—IN FORTY-SIXTH STREET, A FIRST class four story high stoop brown stone House and furniture. Also in Fifty-fifth street, three story House with furniture. Inquire at 58 West Forty-sixth street.

FOR SALE—HOUSES NO. 42 WEST FIFTY-SECOND street, No. 656 Lexington ave ue, No. 247 East Sixth second street. Fine, beautiful Houses on Seventy-eighth street and Madison avenue. Apply on premises to S. M. STILES.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY HOUSE IN FIFTIETH street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, Suitable for Colonia l Club Rooms; price $20,000; $12,000 cash, balance. Apply to the owner, THOMAS STEVENSON, 27 Wall street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE SILENDID BROWN stone House, 22x55, with brick stable and lot 100, handsomely laid out, on 126th street, near Sixth avenue. Inquire of F. GOGLA, 27 Barclay street.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—CORNER OF EIGHTH avenue and Forty-third street, a fine four story brown stone House, suitable for any business. Inquire of the owner, V. FREY, 195 Eldridge street.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

West Side.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS THREE STORY HIGH stoop brick House, in good neighborhood (Ninth ward), in perfect order, frescoed and replete with modern conveniences; near six carlines. Terms easy. For particulars apply to J. S. BROWNE, 10 Van Nest place or 429 West Fourteenth street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FOUR STORY BROWN STONE front h. s. House, 22x56 by half the block, in Forty-third street, between Sixth avenue and Broadway. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, 1,279 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON FIFTIETH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue, a four story brown stone high stoop House, Columbia College leasehold; price, including elegant Furniture, $30,000. JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

199 D STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND MADISON avenues.—Two very snug, comfortable Houses; will be sold low if applied for soon; would perhaps exchange. GEORGE H. PEPPER, No. 225 Murray street.

Miscellaneous.

A.—WARD & OGDEN'S EXTENSIVE SPRING LISTS of Houses for sale, at reduced valuations, now ready on application or by mail. Broadway, corner Seventeenth street.

A LARGE NUMBER OF HOUSES ON THE PRINCIpal avenues and streets for sale, at fair prices. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

CHAS. MAC RAE'S, 70 Cedar street, corner of Nassau, The place for bargains. Property at fair prices readily disposed of.

FOR SALE—TWO FOUR STORY BROWN STONE Houses, 20x[illegible]x100.8, finished in hard wood, together with every convenience; convenient to Broadway cars; will be sold for cost. Apply to J. W. MCCURE, 176 Broadway, basement.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNfurnished Houses in city and country. Also several elegant country Residences. JAMES ANNETTE, JR., & CO., No. 30 Cedar street.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—TWENTY-FOUR DWELLING Houses for sale, on very reasonable terms, by a nonresident, in different parts of the city; chiefly three story high stoop brown stone; prices from $8,000 to $22,000. For list call on the owner, J. EDDY, 152 Nassau street, corner of Spruce, between 10 and 12 A. M.

KAVANAGH'S REAL ESTATE CATALOGUE FOR THE spring of 1871 of Houses, Lots and Land now ready for distribution. Northeast corner Forty-second street and Fourth avenue.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED, AS HERETOfore, to give his personal attention to selling and renting City and Country Property; auction sales at Exchange Salesroom, and sales of furniture at residence. M. A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF OUR NUMEROUS uptown patrons we have opened a Branch Office at 1,245 Broadway, corner Thirty-first street, for receiving advertisements and subscription for the NEW YORK HERALD without extra charge. This is the only authorized branch office in this city. Open from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. every day in the year.

A HANDSOME, COMMODIOUS TWO STORY AND basement House; water and gas; two lots; Cottage Place, Jersey City Heights; very easy terms. JOHN H. PLATT, opposite Court House.

A VERY PRETTY COTTAGE—TWO STORY AND basement; eight rooms, water and gas; near Presbyterian church, Bergen; $2,900, $1,000 cash. JOHN H. PLATT, opposite Court House.

A MODEL, FRENCH ROOF RESIDENCE—12 ROOMS; every convenience; 25x100; carriage house, &c.; fourteen on beautiful avenue; $11,000, part cash. JOHN H. PLATT, Jersey City Heights.

A TWO STORY HOUSE, EIGHT ROOMS; GOOD BUSIness locality; only $2,000, part of which can remain on mortgage. JOHN H. PLATT, opposite Court House, Jersey City Heights.

A TWO STORY HIGH STOOP AND BASEMENT frame House, on south Seventh street, near Jersey avenue, containing 7 rooms; has gas and water; all in complete order; for sale cheap; is a good investment; brings $500 rent now. Apply to the owner, JOHN GAST, 24 Barclay st.

AN ELEGANT FRENCH ROOF HOUSE—SUPERIOR finish, every modern improvement; corner garden; location most select, on Jersey City Heights. Only $2,100; half cash. JOHN H. PLATT, Jersey City Heights.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME CORNER PROPERTY ON Grove street, Jersey city. Been occupied as a grocery store for the past fifteen years. Apply at 161 Mercer street, Jersey City.

FOR SALE IN HUDSON CITY—FOUR STORY FRAME House and one Cottage on Morris avenue; one three story House and Store corner Washington and Ferry streets; will be sold very low. Apply at 159 Barclay street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT WEST HOBOKEN, A House of 9 rooms, in good order; large garden, fruit trees, &c. Apply to S. GIBSON, corner corner of Fourth and Bank streets.

FOR SALE IN HOBOKEN—THREE STORY BASEment and cellar brick House, brown stone, high stoop, three minutes from the ferry; bath, range, hot and cold water, stationary tubs, &c.; price $7,250; $850 cash; $1,000 in two years; balance ($5,400) on bond and mortgage, 4½ years. Apply to CREVIER BROS., 24 Newark street, Hoboken, N. J.

FIRST CLASS DWELLING HOUSES, IN GOOD LOCAtions and at moderate prices, in Hoboken, for sale by CREVIER BROS., 24 Newark street, Hoboken, N. J.

HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP—40 MINUTES from City Hall, on Jersey Heights, Jersey City; two story, attic and basement; Furniture for sale. Apply to GEORGE W. WAYRE, 40 Park row, room No. 5.

TWO COTTAGES—IN EXCELLENT CONDITION; CONvenient to six ferries; improved street; only $2,200 for both. $800 on mortgage. JOHN H. PLATT, opposite Court House, Jersey City Heights.

To Let or Lease.

CHEAP HOUSES TO LET IN HOBOKEN—RENT FROM $200 to $1,200; improvements and good locations, also Farms of Houses at reasonable rents. Apply to CREVIER BROS., 24 Newark street, Hoboken, N. J.

TO LET—ON JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, TWO NEW French roof Houses, 11 rooms; water and gas; call block from horse cars; location and class; $450 per annum. JOHN H. PLATT, opposite Court House.

TO LET OR LEASE—SPLENDID MANSION AND Grounds, at Bull's Ferry, N. J., on the shore road, five miles from New York. Also Lots to lease, corner of Green wich avenue and Twelfth street, city. Apply at 113 and 115 Nassau street, room 14, up stairs.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK—THE MOST SUCCESSFUL and accessible suburban of New York, 40 minutes from the City Hall, overlooking Building Fields, now station. J. FISHER SATTERTHWAITE, 10 Pine street.

A BUSINESS MAN, ABOUT REMOVING SOUTH, offers his country Residence, of 20 acres, at direct cost thereon, in the most healthful region of New Jersey, at a fair price of $15,000 from the present equivalent of $20,000. It will double in value in three years if improved. Principals address SACRIFICE, box 144 Herald office.

A FARM OF EIGHTY ACRES FOR SALE—MORE land if desired; new House, eight rooms, green and cellar, barn, shed, fruit and other trees; 20 miles on south side Railroad of Long Island; 1 mile walk from depot. Apply to JOHN SIMONSON, 198 Chatham square.

AT ELIZABETH—NEAT 2½ STORY HOUSE, WITH extensions, containing 9 rooms and improvements; convenient to depots; only $4,000. T. OLIVER CARTER, 58 Wall street, basement.

AT WHITE PLAINS—A PLACE OF SIX ACRES; brook, beautifully wooded, with all the modern improvements, and fine village lot; for sale, or will exchange for improved or unimproved city Property. For further particulars apply at 154 Water street.

AT NEW BRUNSWICK—$18,000.—ELEGANT NEW Residence, 12 rooms, finished in the best style, having choice lands; fruit and shade trees; place in view from every window; possession given immediately. FERGUSON & MANGAN, 38 Nassau street, room No. 8, corner Third avenue and Sixty-third street.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A DESIRABLE FRUIT FARM—OVERLOOKING THE Hudson, near city limits, Newburg; 28 acres, excellently laid; good buildings, soft water, nice grounds, choice fruit, shade, beautiful surroundings. Address J. W. B., box 729 Post office, Newburg.

A FINE CULTIVATED FARM IN WESTCHESTER—A Good House, plenty of outbuildings and fruit orchards, with or without stock, at a moderate rent. Address FARM, Herald office.

ALL WANTING FARMS—GOOD SOIL, MILD CLImate. For papers address C. K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

AT NEW BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK—TO RENT, several Villas, one furnished; stables, gardens, lawns, shade trees; all modern conveniences; delightfully located; near ferry; 35 minutes of Wall street. HAMILTON, 253½ Broadway, or 92 Front street.

A FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING 23 ACRES, 25 IMproved and well watered; large orchard, house and barn; four hours' ride from New York; price $1000. Apply to PELTON, 17 St. Luke's place (Leroy street).

COUNTRY RESIDENCE, ONE HOUR FROM NEW York; 10 acres, fine location, large house, barn, &c.; all in good order; fruit, shade and ornamental trees; cheap, on easy terms. BELDING BROS. & CO., 325 Broadway.

FARM IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—185 ACRES, near White Plains; good land, good buildings; to be sold cheap. W. W. COLERON, 49 Exchange place.

FARMS ON THE NORTH AND SOUTH SHORES OF Long Island; desirable, cheap and on easy terms. Some to exchange. A. F. JAYNE & CO., 111 Broadway, room 38.

FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—FOUR MILES from depot. Address W. J. MEAD, Greenwich, Conn.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, THE United States Hotel at Far Rockaway, being one of the most celebrated summer resorts on the seaboard. Apply to MICHAEL MULRY, 172 Henry street, Executor.

FOR SALE—A FRENCH ROOF HOUSE, CONTAINING 13 rooms, pleasantly located in Cranford, N. J.; finished in the best style; lot 95x127; three minutes' walk from the depot. If not sold by the 15th of March will be to let. Also a two story House, with outbuildings, two minutes' walk of depot containing eight rooms, lot 87x150; the best location for a store in the village. This property is 45 minutes from New York by the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Inquire of JOSIAH CRANE, opposite the depot, in Cranford.

FOR SALE—$14,000 AND $20,000, AT MONTROSE, N. J., one hour from New York and three minutes from station, two new two story French roof Houses, with Extension, containing 14 and 16 rooms, with water and gas throughout; beautifully situated, commanding an extensive view of Orange Mountains; terms easy; possession immediately. Also other Houses. Inquire of M. GOULD'S SONS, 96 Chambers street, New York.

FOR SALE—IN THE TOWN OF FLUSHING, L. I., A first class Dairy Farm, one mile west of Stewart's property, only eight minutes' drive from depot; house 15 rooms; all the outbuildings in perfect order; this is a rare chance for a person desiring such a piece of property; if desired the farm can be divided. For full particulars inquire of MARSHALL FROST, Queens Post office, L. I., or of K. O'BRIEN, Real Estate Agent, 222 Atlantic street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST FARMS ON LONG Island, near Oyster Bay; 240 acres, splendid dairy and fruit; everything in complete order. VAN WYCK, 239 Broadway.

FOR SALE—41 LOTS, ELEGANTLY SITUATED, AT Bayonne, N. J., three minutes' walk from steam or horse cars; will be sold cheap to close. STONE & LUSK, No. 9 Nassau street.

FOR SALE—A SMALL HOUSE AND LOT, AT GENtreport, L. I., near the water; will be sold cheap. Price $850; mortgage $250. Inquire at 205 Broadway, room 11. Also two nice Farms, near station.

FOR SALE—A VERY NICE COUNTRY SEAT, ON LAUrel Hill, Norwich, Conn.; good house, hot and cold (spring) water throughout, steam heater, one acre of land, fine lawn, fruit trees, &c.; has a good barn on premises; six minutes from churches, post office, depots, banks, &c. Address, for particulars, box 1,183 Norwich.

FOR SALE—AT PASSAIC, N. J., HOUSE AND BARN, with two or ten acres of Land; will exchange for city Property. FARMER, 257 Hudson street.

FOR SALE—ORANGE, N. J., DESIRABLE NEIGHborhood, handsome Residence, 12 rooms; one of 13 rooms; price $8,500, and one of 8 rooms, price $4,600; terms easy. E. F. SMALL, 169 Pearl street.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, AT IRvington on Hudson; 5 acres of land, beautifully laid out; house with all modern improvements; warm and cold water throughout; two large bath tubs, gas, furnace, &c.; conservatory for plants; fine wide piazza; front and rear commands extensive views of river and surrounding country; outbuildings, carriage house, barn, stable, &c., in best repair; surrounded with rows of fine maple and elm trees; five minutes from depot. STONE & LUSK, No. 9 Nassau street.

FOR SALE—A ROAD HOUSE HOTEL AND 10 ACRES, 6 miles on Hackensack road, New Jersey; good view, spring and brook; price $15,500; terms easy; or will exchange for City Property. WALLACE, 151 Jane street.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT NEW TWO STORY FRENCH roof House, eleven rooms; lot 25x140; surroundings first class; seven minutes from North Shore ferry; $8,500; terms easy. DARRIN, 30 Broad street.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS CORNER, 2½ STORY, 25x35; three Lots; new house; excellent (established) stand; five minutes from North Shore ferry; $4,250; terms easy. DARRIN, 30 Broad street.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL GOTHIC COTTAGE AT Rye, one hour from New York and within two minutes walk of depot. There are about 2½ acres of ornamental grounds and garden, containing all kinds of fruit trees, flowering shrubs, &c. A running stream of water at the back of house. For further particulars apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, 235 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL PLOT, 50X250, WITH WAter front, on high ground, river front, Yonkers; splendid view. Price $4,500, much less than its value. ROBT. G. RICHARDS, 355 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—SPLENDID RESIDENCE at Elizabeth, containing 15 rooms; every improvement; ground handsomely laid out; price $15,000. T. OLIVER CARTER, 58 Wall street, basement.

FOR SALE CHEAP—PRICE $9,000—FARM OF 81 acres, at Huntington, L. I.; good farm house, barn and all necessary outbuildings; land loamy soil and under a high state of cultivation; well watered and fenced; five acres of choice fruit; will cut over 80 tons of hay. Also large number of other Farms and Country Seats, all desirably located, cheap. Apply to E. W. SMITH, at Long Island House, 188 South street, opposite James slip, New York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE FINE COUNTRY Residence belonging to the estate of the late John Weller, beautifully situated on Cold Spring Harbor, Oyster Bay township, in full view of the Sound; 12 acres of land, with good dwelling, hot, ice, bath, boat and servants' houses; barn, stables, fruit trees, &c. Apply to P. FRANCIS, at L. Thompson & Co.'s, 48 Lispenard street.

HACKENSACK AND VICINITY—FOR SALE AND TO let, Country Seats and Cottages, at all prices, near depot. Call for printed list. E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY AT POUGHKEEPSIE—Several fine Residences in the city; also a large number of first class Country Seats and Farms near the city, commanding fine river views. WINANS, SANDS & GARRETSON, Auctioneers, 91 Cedar street.

HOTEL TO LET OR LEASE—CONTAINING 80 rooms; 30 minutes from city; handsomely located; fine scenery, good bathing and fishing. ISAAC A. BIGGS & SON, 256 Broadway.

IOWA AND NEBRASKA Railroad Lands for sale on ten years credit at six per cent interest. No part of principal due for two years, and afterwards only one-ninth yearly. Products will pay for land and good improvements made within the limit of this generous credit. On these liberal terms every capable and enterprising man having only small means can soon acquire a good farm and home for himself and family. Circulars giving full particulars are supplied gratis, and any wishing to induce others to emigrate with them or to form a colony are invited to ask for all they want to distribute. Apply to GEO. S. HARRIS, Land Commissioner, Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company. For Iowa Lands, at Burlington, Iowa. For Nebraska Lands, at Lincoln, Nebraska. Persons in New York and vicinity can get circulars and further information by calling on W. D. COWLES, Eastern Land and Passenger Agent Burlington and Missouri Railroad Company, No. 3 Astor House, New York.

LIVERY STABLE AND LOT FOR SALE—ADDRESS W. J. MEAD, Greenwich, Conn.

LARGE AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE TO LET, IN Madison, N. J.—12 rooms; 1½ acres, well fruited; barn and carriage house; spring water; four minutes' walk from depot; nicely surrounded; low rent; possession April 1. O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer, No. 5 Pine street.

NEW FACTORY, 1000 FEET, THREE STORIES AND attic to lease, at Scarsdale, Westchester county, near depot; 30 miles from city; never failing water power; rent moderate. Apply at J. M. DIXON, 15 Wall street, or to J. W. COMPKINS, White Plains.

NEW BRIGHTON, S. I.—TO LET, SEVERAL MODERN furnished and unfurnished Houses; one with horse, carriage and cow. W. A. COLLINS, 23 Pine street.

SPLENDID MANUFACTURING PROPERTY—ON LONG Island Sound, on river and railroad, at Hastings; 1,000 feet of creek; two spacious marble buildings; water for steam. Apply to Mr. CROMWELL, 31 Liberty street.

STATEN ISLAND SPECIALTY.—FOR SALE AT FORT Richmond, S. I., five minutes from landing. Cottage House, 11 rooms, in good order; on corner, with over seven lots of ground; cheap at $8,000. J. M. PHELPS, 135 Broadway.

STAMFORD.—A VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE, between Stamford and Darien; commodious Residence and outbuildings, large variety of fruit, in great abundance, probably superior in this respect to any place in this vicinity; 28 or 29 acres, with large road frontage, several fine building sites; a water frontage, bathing, boating, &c.; will sell entire place for $40,000, one third cash, balance mortgage for five years; possession given. Apply to the owners, POTTER BROS., No. 5½ Pine street.

TEXAS IMPROVED PROPERTY—NEAR STEAMBOAT landing, for Beaver Property or Merchandise; rare chance for Speculators. Principals only apply to E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

THE RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS OF DANIEL BRINkerhoff, Esq., for sale—a Bushwick Bay, North Shore, Long Island, 24 miles from the city, adapted for both winter and summer occupation. If not sold will be let. Apply for particulars to R. MILLS, 15 Dorchester street.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—HANDSOME COTTAGE; seven rooms; eight lots in front and shade; station three minutes from depot; one hour to New York; rent, $300; price $3,000; terms easy. CHARLES H. MARR, 79 Cedar street.

TO LET—IN THE NEW TOWN HALL, NEW SOdville, two desirable stores. For terms and particulars address J. WARREN LAWTON, 25 Wall street, or JOHN A. DEVLIN, New Brighton, N. Y. Agent for the building wanted. Proposals will be received and addressed as above.

TO LET—LITTLE GOTHIC COTTAGE, AT EAST NEWark, near depot; only 20 minutes from Cortlandt street; nine rooms. Rent $24 per quarter. ROBT. G. RICHARDS, 355 Broadway.

TO LET, FURNISHED, HOUSE ON THE SEA SHORE, both sides Staten Island, with the garden and five acres land. Apply to A. JOY, SNEAT, No. 1 Pine street.

TO LET.—$450 PER YEAR FOR A FARM OF 100 acres, 20 miles from New York city; house of 11 rooms, barn, &c.; plenty of fruit; very healthy location; about two miles from station. Address B. M., Herald office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—CITY PROPERTY IN EXCHANGE FOR some good farms in New York and New Jersey; by exchange list mailed to any address. W. S. SMITH, 53 Pine street.

WANTED—FOR CASH CUSTOMER, A TWO STORY high stoop House, in good location; between Sixth and Ninth avenues, Fifteenth and Fifty-fifth streets. T. OLIVER CARTER, 58 Wall street, basement.

WANTED—FOR INVESTMENT, A GOOD THREE OR four story House; also some business Property on or near Broadway. Price must be low. COURTNEY & GRAY, 73 Cedar street.

WANTED—A FARM, IN JERSEY PREFERRED, IN exchange for salable Merchandise. Address RICHARD, Herald office.

WANTED—FARMS AND SMALL COUNTRY SEATS, for cash or in exchange for good paying city Property; a large number of German customers constantly on hand. Address HUGO GORSCH, 153 Bowery, bank building.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A THREE STORY, BASEment and sub-cellar House, about 20x50, with modern improvements, south of Sixteenth street, west side. Price about $15,000. Address J. R., Jr., box 2,779 New York Post office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SMALL HOUSE, IN A good location; between Twenty-third street, Fourth and Seventh avenues and the Park, preferred. Address W. H. H., box 1,292 Post office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—PROPERTY ON BROADway, between Canal and Eighth streets; all cash will be paid. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER,
late HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
(Established 1837.)
Salesrooms 93 Chambers and 77 Reade streets.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1,
at 10½ o'clock, at dining saloon 310 Broadway, between Duane and Pearl streets,
the Lease and Fixtures of the Restaurant known as Burch's, comprising in part as follows, viz:—
Steam Engine, Boiler and Ranges; iron Gas and Steam Pipe, marble top Lunch and Oyster Counter, rosewood Beer Pump, silverplated pulls; copper Cooking Utensils, Cains, Glassware, Bar Fixtures, Silverplated Ware, Signs, Matting, Gas Fixtures, &c. Also Lease, having four years to run from May 1, 1871. Also a fine line of choice old Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1,
at salesrooms 95 Chambers and 77 Reade street,
a large and general assortment of Household Furniture, removed for convenience of sale, comprising rosewood and black walnut Parlor, Library, Drawing Room and Chamber Suits; Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, &c., &c.
THURSDAY, MARCH 2,
at 10½ o'clock, at private residence No. 67 West Forty-eighth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues,
genteel Household Furniture, consisting of English Velvet, Brussels and Three-ply Carpets; black walnut Parlor and Library Suits, in reps; gilt frame Pier and Mantel Mirrors, blue reps Curtains and Cornices, rosewood 7 octave Piano, city maker; Centre and Side Tables, Mantel Ornaments, oak Extension Table, Buffet and Chairs; Crockery, Glass Ware; black walnut and mahogany Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Lounges and Chairs; Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows; Shades, Lace Curtains, Oilcloths, Stair Carpets, Kitchen Utensils, &c.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1,
at 10½ o'clock, at the dining saloon 310 Broadway, between Reade and Duane streets,
Lease and Fixtures of the Restaurant known as "Burch's," comprising all the necessary fittings and appurtenances of a first class restaurant; also stock of choice Liquors, Wines, Cigars, &c. Lease has four years to run from May 1, 1871. Can be seen Tuesday, Feb. 28.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1,
at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms 95 Chambers and 77 Reade street, genteel Household Furniture, removed for convenience of sale, comprising large and general assortment of Parlor, Library and Dining Room Suits; Carpets, Mirrors, rosewood Piano, Bedding, Crockery, Glass Ware, &c. Also, for account of whom it may concern, to pay advances and charges, an invoice of imported Bronzes, comprising Statuettes, Chandeliers, &c.
THURSDAY, MARCH 2,
at 10½ o'clock, at private residence 67 West Forty-eighth street,
genteel Household Furniture, comprising Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets; rosewood and black walnut Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, rosewood Piano, Bedding, Dining Room Furniture, Crockery, Glass Ware, &c.
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 4,
at the "Leeds Art Gallleries," 817 and 819 Broadway, corner Twelfth street, at 7½ o'clock.
Cafferty Fund Sale,
comprising about 140 very fine Cabinet Pictures, contributed by American Artists for the benefit of the Widow and Children of the late James H. Cafferty, N. A.
This collection will be found to be exceedingly interesting, and embraces many fine works of our prominent and favorite artists, painted expressly for this charitable object, all of which will be sold without reserve, by order of the Committee. HENRY PETERS GRAY, Chairman.
E. D. E. GREENE, Treasurer.
A. D. SHATTUCK, Secretary.
D. Huntington, T. Addison Richards, W. Hart and William O. Stone.
Pictures on exhibition on after Tuesday, February 28, free, day and evening.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
ELEGANT ENGLISH AND AMERICAN B

POSTSCRIPT.

TUESDAY, FEB. 28—4 A. M.

LATEST NEWS FROM FRANCE.

Herald Special Report from Versailles.

PROLONGATION OF THE ARMISTICE.

Great Excitement Among the Lower Classes in Paris.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 28—Morning.

The special correspondent of the London *Times* at Versailles telegraphs the following despatch, dated yesterday, which I forward specially for the NEW YORK HERALD. He says:—

THE ARMISTICE PROLONGED.

By agreement between M. Thiers and Count Bismarck the armistice is prolonged to the 12th of March. The object of this prolongation is doubtless to give the French National Assembly sufficient time to deliberate on the terms of peace.

EXCITEMENT IN PARIS.

There is great excitement among the lower orders of Paris, and fears are entertained that the German occupation of the city will be made the pretext for the commission of outrages. The convention between Thiers and Bismarck provides for the occupation of a portion of Paris by 30,000 men until the ratification of the treaty of peace by the National Assembly.

AN IMPROBABLE EVENT.

If the armistice should expire without peace being made it is agreed that three days' notice shall be given before there shall be any renewal of hostilities.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN PARIS.

The National Guards and Regulars Oppose the German Entry.

PAINFUL SCENES EXPECTED

Champagne to be Occupied till the Indemnity is Paid.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 27, 1871.

I have received the following news for the NEW YORK HERALD:—

INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN PARIS.

A despatch from Paris dated to-day reports that the excitement is intense in some parts of the city. It is said that the National Guards want to plant their artillery at the Champs Elysees.

DURING THE OCCUPATION.

It is understood that during the occupation of the city unarmed detachments of the Germans will be permitted to visit the public edifices in all parts of the city, but the army corps of 30,000 men will not leave the Faubourg Honore.

PAINFUL SCENES EXPECTED.

A Brussels telegram states that the *Etoile Belge* says a call to arms was sounded in Paris on Sunday night. A body of the nationals and regulars went to the avenue des Ternes to oppose the entry of the Prussians. Should the latter insist on entering the city painful scenes are expected.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

Despatch to the King of Bavaria—How the Indemnity is to be Paid—Champagne to be Occupied.

LONDON, Feb. 27, 1871.

A despatch from Munich reports that the King of Bavaria has received a telegram from the Emperor William announcing the signing of the preliminary conditions of peace.

CHAMPAGNE TO BE OCCUPIED.

The *Journal des Debats* says that during the three years allowed for the payment of the indemnity, 50,000 Prussian troops will occupy Champagne, exercising the right of requisition and living at the expense of the French government. If the payment is completed before the time expires, Champagne will be immediately evacuated.

THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

Meeting of the Left—Proposed Fusion—Waiting for the Peace Conditions.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 27, 1871.

At the meeting of the Left last night Louis Blanc said that the union of the different sections of the Left would produce an excellent effect, but this meeting was unlikely, because it was held to protest against conditions yet unknown. M. Gambetta recommended that the meeting suspend its protest until the conditions were officially announced to the Assembly, then all should adopt the same line of action; but no formal engagement for united action should now be entered into.

LUXEMBOURG.

Parliamentary Caution in the Territory.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 27—Night.

I have advices from Luxembourg which informs me, for the Herald, that parliamentary notice has been given of an interpellation concerning the recent action of the government of the Grand Duchy.

RUSSIA.

Navigation Open at Odessa.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 27, 1871.

The harbor of Odessa is free of ice.

VENEZUELA.

Success of the Revolution—Business Review.

HAVANA, Feb. 27, 1871.

Dates from Venezuela of the 9th announce that General Pulido was operating successfully against the remnant of the troops of the fallen government, near Barcelona.

Business wears a healthier aspect.

The first continues at Puerto Cabello, and it is reported that all the wounds will be cured.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Ireland's Condition Reported—In Contradiction as Usual—Improving, But Dangerous to the Crown—Disraeli on the Consequences of "Sacrilege and Treason."

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 27—Midnight.

In addition to my report of the Parliamentary proceedings, furnished by cable to the HERALD in the earlier hours of the night, I have now to report that during the sitting the Marquis of Huntington, in some remarks on the state of Ireland, announced that there was a marked improvement in the preservation of order and the observance of law, partly due to legislation and partly to a more rigorous police. It was, however, necessary to ask the House for a committee to devise further measures and to grant greater powers, to enable the government "to effectually repress the mischief of secret combinations in Ireland."

Mr. Disraeli, in reply, showered ridicule and contempt on the government, "which, after the labors of the last session and the extraordinary powers conferred upon it, had been able to do so little for Ireland. Parliament, at the instance of the government, legalized confiscation, consecrated sacrilege and condoned high treason; yet the Premier confessed that he could not govern Westmeath county alone, and made himself ridiculous by asking for further extraordinary powers to that end."

Here the speaker was interrupted by cheers and counter cheers, and there was great disorder in the House.

Mr. Disraeli concluded by declaring that "the government only asked for these powers and this committee to cover the failure of its policy and shift the responsibility on Parliament."

Messrs. Gregory and Hardy assailed the Irish administration for its dependence on terrorism.

Mr. Hardy charged that the proposal for a committee to devise measures was a pretext to protect the Premier from his rash and indiscreet language.

The House adjourned.

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Publication of the International Correspondence in England.

LONDON, Feb. 27—Night.

I have to report to the HERALD that the Foreign Office to-night makes public the correspondence between the government of the United States and Great Britain preliminary to the appointment of the Joint High Commission. It is identical with that already sent to the American Congress by President Grant.

ST. DOMINGO.

Enthusiastic Reception of the Commissioners—Unanimous Feeling for Annexation.

ST. DOMINGO, Feb. 10, Via HAVANA, Feb. 27, 1871.

The United States Commissioners were received enthusiastically everywhere.

The country is almost unanimously in favor of annexation.

Agents of Venezuela, Costa Rica and Nicaragua had arrived, and were awaiting an order to return to organize colonists, who intend to go to St. Domingo the moment that annexation becomes a certainty.

It is rumored that Cabral and Luperon are inciting revolutionary movements on the frontier, but receive little encouragement. The country otherwise is quiet.

HAYTI.

Insignificant Attempt at Revolution.

PORT AU PRINCE, Feb. 12, Via HAVANA, Feb. 27, 1871.

The revolution is unimportant and the government continues popular.

ST. THOMAS.

Arrival of a New York Vessel in Distress.

ST. THOMAS, Feb. 15, Via HAVANA, Feb. 27, 1871.

The brig Elbe had arrived from Southampton and was quarantined, as she had smallpox on board. The brig Palestro, from New York for Seville, with kerosene, had arrived in distress and was discharging cargo.

CUBA.

Death of an American at Cardenas.

HAVANA, Feb. 27, 1871.

Isaac Ferald, of Portland, died at Cardenas yesterday from injuries accidentally received.

PORTO RICO.

Conditions of the Sugar Crop.

SAN JUAN, Feb. 18, Via HAVANA, Feb. 27, 1871.

The sugar crop is large.

UNVEILING THE "WEST WIND."

A large assembly of the friends of art, both in Brooklyn and New York, met last night at the residence of Mr. Demas Barnes, in Brooklyn, late member of Congress, and a well known patron of art, for the purpose of witnessing the unveiling of a life-size female statue titled the "West Wind," executed in Florence by I. R. Gould, a Boston artist. The elegant rooms of Mr. Barnes were crowded with invited guests. At eight o'clock Mr. Barnes removed the veil, and the appearance of the statue drew forth a round of applause. Many of the most distinguished lights of Brooklyn—literary, clerical and artistic—were present. Among them were H. W. Beecher, Senator H. C. Murphy, Thomas Kinsella, M. C. MacMillan, the sculptor; Messrs. Low, Chittenden, Van Anden, Drs. Schenck and Farley, General Gilmore, and many others. The story of the statue was told by Mr. Barnes very simply. When in Italy he was anxious to bring home a work in marble by an American artist. He called on Powers, but found nothing new in his studio except busts of American citizens. Powers, however, referred him to Mr. Gould, and in his studio Mr. Barnes found and purchased the "West Wind," which was the object of last evening's ovation at his splendid mansion in First place, Brooklyn. Of course there were many speeches, Mr. Beecher leading off very happily. The guests expressed themselves greatly delighted with the statue and showered compliments on Mr. Barnes for making so valuable a contribution to the art treasures of Brooklyn. The evening wound up by the guests participating in a very delicious collation. Upon the whole the reception partook of all the esthetic qualities which render such reunions of great social value. The proprietor of this work of art seemed to feel proud, and very justly, that he had the opportunity of offering so great a treat to his fellow citizens. His estimable lady and lovely daughter did the honors most gracefully in receiving the guests as they entered.

DIVORCE—HOW OBTAINED. A DIVORCE IN CONNECTICUT.

It was just been ascertained here that Christopher C. Bowen, the member of Congress from Charleston, S. C., obtained a divorce in New Haven at the last October term of the Superior Court, before Judge Phelps. On Saturday last A. D. Osborne, Clerk of the Courts for that county, received a letter from George F. Fisher, the District Attorney of the District of Columbia, asking if Christopher C. Bowen had not obtained a divorce in New Haven. Upon examining the records it was found that a decree was granted upon the 23d of November last dissolving him from Frances Bowen, of Augusta, Ga. The petition was filed September 1, 1870, and with it was a return showing that one J. R. Williams swore before a notary named Garand, from Brooklyn, N. Y., that he served a copy of the petition upon Frances Bowen in Augusta, Ga., on the 24th of September. The affidavit bears date September 26. The petition was granted upon the evidence of Bowen or a man personating him, and that of the man Williams. The petition was brought by the attorney, Charles D. Fowler, who figured in the Randolph case. It is supposed that a copy of the decree is to be used in the next trial of Bowen for bigamy.

THE SMALLPOX IN HOBOKEN.

Four deaths from smallpox were reported in Hoboken yesterday. The people are wonderfully cool and collected, considering the alarm which generally follows the outbreak of this epidemic. The authorities are for once admirably applying themselves to the task of localizing the disease as much as possible. Hoboken will never be free from an epidemic until the half-swampy tract behind the city on the west, and known as the Meadows, is reclaimed. It is a fruitful source of malaria, and hundreds of the poorer classes live in its midst.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

War Between Honduras and San Salvador—Revolution in San Salvador—Inauguration of the New President of Nicaragua—Troubles in Guatemala—Horrible Atrocities by the Peruvian Indians.

HAVANA, Feb. 27, 1871.

Advices from Asplinwall of the 20th say that the Ocean Belle sailed for New York on that day.

WAR BETWEEN HONDURAS AND SAN SALVADOR.

There is news from Guatemala to the 1st. The government had offered the good offices of the nation between San Salvador and Honduras, and the mediation had been accepted; but the information from San Salvador of the 2d is that Honduras had declared war against that country.

REVOLUTION IN SAN SALVADOR.

A revolution had also broken out at San Salvador in consequence of the President modifying the constitution to secure his re-election.

NICARAGUA AFFAIRS.

Nicaragua advices are that Quodra had been declared President amid the rejoicing of the people. M. Hallenbeck, the director of the Nicaragua Steamship Company, had arrived at Leon. He intends, when the line is opened, to place steamers on Lake Managua also.

RIOTS IN GUATEMALA.

San Andres dates to the 11th announce that there was much opposition manifested to the government of Guatemala, and that a riot had occurred, in which several lives were lost.

INDIAN ATROCITIES IN PERU.

From Lima news has been received to the 20th. The Lopaz Indians were committing horrible barbarities. They had captured Minister Munome and buried him alive.

SUCCESS OF THE REVOLUTION IN VENEZUELA.

Bolivia dates of the 13th announce that the government of Venezuela is powerless to suppress the insurgents under Morales. Ex-President Melgar had died.

THE COLOMBIAN INSURGENTS ROUTED.

Advices from Bogota under date of the 2d are that the troops of Colombia had completely routed the insurgents at Saramosa. The Chief of Police and several other officials had been arrested charged with conspiracy to betray the government. A portion of the country was declared to be in a state of siege.

WAR BETWEEN NICARAGUA AND COSTA RICA PROBABLE.

Hostilities between Nicaragua and Costa Rica are probable.

THE DARIEN EXPEDITION.

Commander Schridge, of the Darien expedition, sailed on the 15th for the survey of the Atlantic side.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Monday, Feb. 27—11:47 P. M.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SIGNAL SERVICE, UNITED STATES ARMY.

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Temperature in Degrees.	Direction of Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga.	30.20	41	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Baltimore	30.10	37	N. W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Boston	29.66	32	W.	Very brisk.	Fair.
Buffalo	29.95	25	W.	Gentle.	Snow.
Charleston	30.25	48	N. W.	Very gentle.	Fair.
Cheyenne	24.21	27	S. W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Chicago, Ill.	30.16	28	S.	Brisk.	Clear.
Cincinnati	29.99	34	W.	Very gentle.	Clear.
Cleveland	30.16	29	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Corinne, Utah	29.29	26	N. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Detroit	30.15	26	N. W.	Brisk.	Snow.
Dunib	29.74	30	—	Calm.	Cloudy.
Indianapolis	30.21	31	—	Calm.	Clear.
Key West, Fla.	30.24	67	N. W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Knoxville	30.38	36	N.	Very gentle.	Clear.
Lake City, Fla.	30.27	48	—	Calm.	Clear.
Milwaukee	29.13	21	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Mobile, Ala.	30.40	42	N.	Very gentle.	Clear.
Nashville	30.10	28	W.	Very gentle.	Clear.
New Orleans	30.37	56	N. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
New York	29.86	34	W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Omaha, Neb.	29.63	43	S.	Brisk.	Fair.
Oswego	29.87	25	N. W.	Brisk.	Snow.
Philadelphia	29.91	37	W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Pittsburg, Pa.	30.29	31	W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Portland, Me.	29.57	32	N. W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Rochester, N. Y.	30.02	23	N. W.	Brisk.	Snow.
San Francisco	30.25	51	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Savannah	30.33	48	N. W.	Brisk.	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo.	30.17	39	S.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
St. Paul, Minn.	29.70	35	S.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Toledo, Ohio	30.23	28	N. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Washington	30.06	34	N. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Wilmington, N. C.	30.21	46	W.	Very gentle.	Clear.
Norfolk	30.11	44	N. W.	Brisk.	Clear.
New London	29.79	33	W.	Gentle.	Fair.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

MARYLAND ELECTIONS.

A Democratic Mayor Elected in Frederick City—Democratic Success in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 27, 1871.

In the municipal election at Frederick City to-day Thomas M. Holbrunner was elected Mayor by 186 majority. The republicans also elect all the Aldermen and four out of seven Councilmen.

At the late Congressional election the democratic majority was seventy-eight.

RAILROAD DISASTER.

Accident on the Mississippi Central Railroad—One Man Killed.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 27, 1871.

On Saturday night the Northern bound train of the Mississippi Central Railroad broke through a bridge seven miles south of Holly Springs, Miss., when Don Bugent, the colored fireman, was instantly killed and the engineer severely injured. No passengers were hurt.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Wisconsin will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at ten o'clock A. M.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at half-past eight o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	6 37	Moon sets...morn	1 57
Sun sets	5 51	High water...morn	2 31

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH.

Steamers.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Wisconsin	Mar 1	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Ferdre	Mar 1	Havre	55 Broadway.
Weser	Mar 1	Bremen	63 Broad st.
Arabia	Mar 4	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Paris	Mar 4	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Helvetia	Mar 4	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
America	Mar 4	Bremen	63 Broad st.
City of Baltimore	Mar 8	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Wyoming	Mar 8	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of London	Mar 11	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
India	Mar 11	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Denmark	Mar 11	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Minnesota	Mar 15	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of Brussels	Mar 15	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Europa	Mar 18	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Idaho	Mar 22	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Laurent	Mar 25	Havre	55 Broadway.
Columbia	Mar 25	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green

PORT OF NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 27, 1871.

CLEARED.

Steamship Trojan (Br), Thomson, Lisbon—Henderson Bros.

Steamship Georgia (Br), Smith, Glasgow—Hon Green Bros.

Steamship R S Terry, Beane, Newbern, NC—Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Bostonian, Blackwood, Norfolk—Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Franconia, Bragg, Portland—J P Ayer.

Ship Iowa (Br), Haynes, Galveston—T L Wright & Co.

Ship Vista (Br), Stark, Rockland Island for orders—S G De Wolf & Co.

Bark Carl & Auguste (NG), Lee, Hamburg—Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Henrietta (Ital), Allegro, Lisbon—Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Armenia, Baxter, Sagua—Hodges & Fiske.

Bark Roberta Gollard, Manson, Bayonne—Fabon & Chauncey.

Bark Joseph Clark, Smith, Georgia—S G De Wolf & Co.

Bark America (Sw), Lundin, Sagua—H Crowell & Co.

Brig Iron Stars, Martin, Cardenas—Hoyt & Tucker.

Brig Eastern Star, Foster, Cienfuegos—H Trowbridge & Sons.

Brig Hyperion, Woodbury, St Croix—D Trowbridge & Co.

Brig Confederate (Br), Walker, Cardenas—Henry & Fowler.

Brig Dunbird (Br), Wharton, Liverpool, NS—Boyd & Hincken.

Brig John Wesley, Ford, Baltimore—Miller & Houghton.

Schr Mary S Lord (Br), Simmons, Grenada—E J Waterbury.

Schr Intrepid, Tindall, Kingston, Ja—S J Weyburn.

Schr Adele (Norwegian), Mathisen, Barbados—E J Waterbury.

Schr Enterprise, Phillips, Savannah—Evans, Pell & Co.

Schr Mary L Simmons, Sandy, Richmond—Evans, Pell & Co.

Schr Frank Walter, Brewster, Richmond—Van Brunt & Slaight.

Schr Wm Jones, Babb, Boston—H P Brown.

Schr Sally Burton, Palmer, Stonington.

Sloop Odd Fellow, Dyer, Block Island.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship City of Paris (Br), Kirkhamm, Liverpool Feb 15 and Queenstown 17th, with mdse and passengers, to John G Dale. Had strong westerly winds the entire passage; Feb 19, lat 42 30 N, lon 56 30 W, exchanged signals with a company's steamer bound east, supposed the City of Brussels.

Steamship City of Galveston, Hidalgo, Galveston Feb 19 via Key West 23d, with mdse and passengers, to C H Mallory & Co. 24th inst, in Straits of Florida, saw schr J Morton, of Windsor, bound north.

Steamship St Louis, Whitehead, New Orleans Feb 18 and SW Pass 19th, with mdse and passengers, to H B Cromwell & Co. Had thick fog from 2 AM on Sunday up to 4 on Monday. Feb 21, Mr Fischer, a passenger, died of heart disease, and was buried at sea.

Steamship George, Crowell, Charleston Feb 25, with mdse and passengers, to Henry R Morgan & Co. Feb 25, at 9:15 AM, passed steamship Gen Barnes, hence for Savannah; at 10:15 AM, steamship South Carolina, do for Charleston. Passed all day Sunday through excessive fogs, so dense as to render necessary the blowing of steam whistles at intervals of 1 minute each.

Steamship Mary Sanford, Chadwick, Wilmington, NC, 3 days, with mdse and passengers, to Evans, Pell & Co.

Steamship Albemarle, Blackwood, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Saratoga, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Wm P Clyde, Parker, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse, to Washington & Co.

Steamship Pelican, Smith, Lewes, Del, with mdse, to the New York and Delaware Steamship Co. 26th inst, off the Highlands, passed the hurricane deck of a steamboat floating; saw no other wreck stuff in the vicinity.

Steamship Regulator, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse, to the Lorillard Steamship Co.

Bark Lima (NG), Ellerbrock, Glasgow 45 days, with mdse to Wm Nelson, Jr—vessel to Chas Lolling & Co. Came the southern passage and had heavy westerly gales up to Feb 19; then moderate weather. Feb 1, during a heavy gale, shipped a heavy sea, which badly injured 3 men about the legs and arms; lost and split sails and had second cabin door stove and cabin filled with water; Feb 18, during a heavy gale, saw a large ship lying to under lower maintopsail on the western tack; then shortly tacked and made all sail, steering to the eastward.

Bark John G Hall (Br), Rositer, St Martins 15 days, with salt to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to Master. Had light NE winds and fine weather; sailed in company brig Minnehaha, for Yarmouth, NS.

Bark Henry F Lord (of Harpswell), Pinkham, Matanzas 10 days, with molasses to order—vessel to master. Had heavy weather up to Hatteras; since fine weather; 4 days north of that point.

Brig Robert Mowe (of New Haven), Young, Demerara 18 days, with sugar and molasses, to H Trowbridge's Sons. Had moderate weather.

Brig Rita M Tucker (of Portland), Tucker, Matanzas 9 days, with molasses to B H Howell, Son & Co—vessel to J H Winchester. Had variable weather; no date, lat 29 N, lon 79 30 W, spoke ship Mayflower (of Richmond, Me), from —— for Liverpool.

Brig Annie Seymour (Br), Cooper, Bermuda 7 days, with logwood, to Jones & Leach. First part of passage heavy weather; latter part fine.

Schr Addie P Avery (of New Haven), Ryan, Cienfuegos 12 days, with sugar and melado to Danforth, Knowlton & Co—vessel to Van Brunt & Slaight. Had heavy weather, with heavy head sea, up to Hatteras, and split sails; been 3 days north of that point, with fine weather.

Schr Eureka, Wallace, Franklin, La, 18 days, with sugar, to Warren Ray & Co.

Schr Mary Louisa, Gaskill, Washington, NC, 3 days, with naval stores, to Zophar Mills.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Schr L Holway, Bryant, Providence for New York.
Schr Warren Gates, Smith, Providence for New York.
Schr W S Doughton, Carson, Providence for Philadelphia.
Schr Panther, Hill, New Haven for Elizabethport.
Schr E F Meany, Lewis, Bridgeport for New York.
Schr Madison Holmes, Baylis, Bridgeport for New York.
Schr Margaret Kennedy, Ball, Bridgeport for Elizabethport.
Scow Racer, Howard, Cold Spring for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Steamship Franconia, Bragg, New York for Portland.
Brig Kildare (Br), Macomber, New York for Gibraltar.
Schr Sparkling Sea, Falkenberg, Jacksonville for Saybrook.
Schr Sarah Lavinia, Adams, Virginia for New Haven.
Schr Bartle Pierce, Pierce, Virginia for Boston.
Schr City Point, Trout, Baltimore for Portland.
Schr Stella, Clowell, Baltimore for Boston.
Schr Winged Racer, Higgins, Baltimore for Boston.
Schr E A Dresser, Reed, Baltimore for New Bedford.
Schr West Wind, Townsend, Philadelphia for Fall River.
Schr Henrietta, Lyndon, Amboy for New Haven.
Schr Ripper, Conover, Amboy for Norwich.
Schr Hiram Tucker, Curtis, Elizabethport for Boston.
Schr Hannie Westbrook, Littlejohn, Elizabethport for Boston.
Schr Mercer, Wasson, Elizabethport for Bridgeport.
Schr T C Lyman, Hill, Hoboken for New Haven.
Schr A B Baxter (Br), Sullivan, New York for Cornwallis, NS.
Schr I H Borden, Baldwin, New York for Fall River.
Schr Helen M Duffield, Raynor, New York for Providence.
Schr Belle, Simpson, New York for Bridgeport.
Schr S N Wright, Pierce, New York for New Haven.
Schr Annie, Percy, New York for New Haven.
Schr O C Acken, Meade, New York for Stamford.
Steamer Tacita, Gale, New York for Providence.
Steamer Electra, Mott, New York for Providence.

SAILED.

Steamship Ellen S Terry, for Newbern, NC.

Wind at sunset: WNW.

Marine Disasters.

STEAMSHIP REPUBLIQUE—Capt M M Garman, furnishes the following report of the loss of his vessel:—Left Port au Prince PM Feb 4, and had pleasant weather to 11 PM of the 11th; Cape Hatteras bearing N by W, distant 110 miles, lost the aft smokestack in a gale from SW; the gale increasing, at 4 AM 12th lost the other smokestack; could not get any steam up, the ship straining and leaking very badly; could not keep her free with the deck pumps; gale still increasing, at 8 AM the water had risen to 8 feet in the engine room and gaining fast; made a signal to a bark, then to windward, which was answered. She proved to be the Howard, of Yarmouth, NS. Capt Shaw, from Charleston for Gottenburg, taking off all hands and landing us at Bermuda Feb 18. The R had as cargo 400 tons logwood and a quantity of hides. She had been purchased from the Haytien government by Leon De Sare, who was a passenger on board.

STEAMSHIP CATHARINE WHITING, Howes, from New York for Fernandina, which put into Norfolk with machinery disabled, repaired and proceeded 24th.

BARK CHANTICLEER, from Pensacola for Rio Janeiro, before reported at Demerara in distress, was condemned at that port prior to 19th inst.

BRIG FAWN (Br), Butler, from Demarara for Halifax, with a cargo of sugar (before reported), went ashore during a storm night of 18th inst at Duncan's Reef, near Sambro, and will be a total wreck. All hands saved except the second mate, George Smith, a native of Glasgow. The Fawn registered 197 tons, was built at Dartmouth in 1854, and was owned by Geo P Mitchell & Son, of Halifax. Insurance on vessel $5,000 and on cargo $42,000, all in Halifax offices.

BRIG HAPPY RETURN (Br), which was sunk near Sambro in the great gale of Sept 4, 1870, and which was raised some time afterwards and repaired, was towed up to Halifax 19th inst.

BRIG TERESITA (Br), from Sombrero for Bristol, E, with guano, put into St Thomas 14th inst in distress.

SLOOP LADY JACKSON, lying in Centreport (LI) harbor, recently had a hole stove in her bottom, which caused her to fill and sink.

DEAL, Feb 12—The Richard & Harriet, of and from Hull for Pensacola, got ashore yesterday morning on the main off Kingsdown, and has become a wreck.

Feb 13—The bark Alpine, from Savannah for Amsterdam, arrived off here, lost two lower topsails, smashed mainrails, broke 17 stanchions, and lost one man, Samuel Heath, of Windsor, NS, washed overboard.

GIBRALTAR, Feb 6—The hull of the bark Wasp, of Philadelphia, which was condemned and publicly sold 31st ult, fetched the sum of $840, including that portion of the cargo which might be found on board at the time of the sale.

ILFRACOMBE, Feb 15—The ship Brenda, from Newport for New Orleans, with railway iron, is ashore on the east side of Lundey Island; crew saved. She went on shore about 4 AM of the 14th.

LIVERPOOL, Feb 12—Ship King Philip, arrived here from San Francisco, threw overboard about 250 tons cargo during very severe weather, Jan 27, in lat 43 N, lon 53 W.

The Bessie Crosby, and the Parthia (s) were in contact in the river this morning; damage trifling.

Feb 15—The Wyoming (s), which was in collision in the river yesterday with the Morocco (s), has been placed in Birkenhead Dock.

LONDON, Feb 27—It is said the ship Lyburg, from Liverpool for Rio Janeiro, has been sunk in the Mersey after a collision with the steamer Nevada.

The George, from San Francisco Oct 19 for Maryport, is aground near Whitehaven. Crew saved.

PLYMOUTH, Feb 7—The Agnes Campbell, Landry, from Charleston for Amsterdam, put in here with the master (Gleason) and crew of the schr Catharine Colin, of and from St John, NB (boards), for Malaga, twice vessel, after a succession of heavy gales, was abandoned waterlogged Jan 26, in lat 35, lon 40 W.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb 11—The Corinian, Von Bremen, from Philadelphia, with oil, arrived here, is the German vessel supposed to be lost.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 25—Ship Galatea and schr Peacock collided yesterday in the harbor, and both were damaged in the upper rigging.

TRIESTE, Feb 8—The Minerva, Marcella, for New York, which put back to Alexandretta Jan 11, would have to discharge the cargo being heated.

Miscellaneous.

We are indebted to Purser Harry W Cramp, of the steamship Georgia, from Charleston, for his attentions.

Notice to Mariners.

Buoy No 2, off Wreck Hill Point, broke from its moorings on Monday night, 20th inst, and drifted out to sea.

The wreck of a sunken schooner, mastheads above water, and lying in the track of vessels, was passed 22d inst, off Sandy Point, buoy bearing N by W, distant 2 miles, by steamer Delaware, at Baltimore same day.

Unknown.

At Barbados, date not reported, schrs One M Remington, Remington, of Pennsylvania, 315 tons; Elbridge Gerry, Fisher, do, 179 tons, 150 wb.

Spoken.

Ship Southampton, Smithwick, from Mobile for Liverpool, Feb 11, lat 37 54, lon 75 57.

Bark Dorico, Blair, from Galveston for Amsterdam, Feb 5, lat 37 30, lon 71 24.

Bark Fenchester, Byers, from New York for Hong Kong, Jan 18, lat 1 24 S, lon 91 53 W.

Brig Elizabeth, steaming ENE, Feb 17, lat 33 38 N, lon 71 W.

Schr Cyprus, from New York for St Thomas, Feb 16, lat 36, lon 65.

Schr Hamilton, off Port Monmouth, for New York, Feb 24, lat 40 30, lon 69 45 (by schr Centre Point, McGrath, of Amboy). The H had experienced rough weather and had lost works down and much disabled; they were thrown overboard and revolutions, of which Capt McHall gave them a supply.

Foreign Ports.

ALICANTE, Feb 8—Sailed 5, Amelia W Nash, Parker, Cuba.

ANTWERP, Feb 5—Arrived, Pioneer, Gibson, Boston; Mary Ann, Fisher, Boston; Laura Willington, Willington, do; Grace, Walker, do; Lorenzo, Kelley, do; Ida L Smith, Murphy, do; 8, Mary, Pierce, do; Ocean Belle, Philadelphia; 10, Claire, Philadelphia; 11, Ida, Cullen, New York; Mazeppa, Perkins, do; Ellen Collins, New York; Mazeppa, Perkins, do; Thomas Hodgson, and Jane, Pierce, Boston; Fortune, Stream, Philadelphia; Jane Parker, Hodges, do; Mercury, Green, Philadelphia; Ann Eliza, Bowen, do; Lancaster, Rankin, do; Sylvanus Dexter, Dexter, do.

Arrived 14th, Hastings (Br), Clarke, Lethem, New York.

ARCACHON, Feb 7—Sailed 6th, Queen of Scots, Leslie, for Newport, to sail 8 or 9th.

BRAZOS SANTIAGO, Feb 15—Off, Queen of Scots, Leslie, from Sabine for New York; Tennessee, Hawkins, from Galveston for Philadelphia.

FAYAL, Feb 8—Arrived, Northumbria, Nelson, Philadelphia.

Sailed 7th, Rosa Mandler, Barron, from Singapore, Mg, Burlington, Wright, for San Francisco, do; Magnolia, Harvey, for Chincha Islands, do; Shakspeare, Smith, for New Orleans, do; J F Wheeler, Harris, for New York, do.

BREMEN, Feb 11—Arrived, Hampton, Thomas, Baltimore.

Sailed 9th, Hugin, Olsen, Cardiff to load for New York.

BROWERSHAVEN, Feb 10—Arrived, Adelaide, Gibson, Boston.

BREMERHAVEN, Feb 9—Arrived, William L Dorrington, Lowden, Charleston.

BORDEAUX, Feb 6—Arrived, Kershaw, Berry, New York.

BORDEAUX, Feb 8—Arrived, J L Bowers, Amesbury, New York.

CARDIFF, Feb 11—Arrived, Jessie Jackman, Gaitskill, Cork; Jane Young, Perry, Belfast and sailed for Galveston.

Cleared 15th, Eliza Avalina, Dowley, Boston; Robert, Sinnman, Galveston; J W, McLaren, Boston.

Sailed 17th, Ocean Nail, Lee, Wilmington, NC; Blue Nose, Yoell, New York; 18th, Gossypeedh, Nelson, do; Oneingo, Roberts, Buenos Ayres.

Left for Ida 17th, Forest Queen, Morris, for Savannah.

CALCUTTA, Feb 12—Arrived, 16th, Maggie (Br), Gray, Hawaii, to load for Boston.

Sailed 15th, schr E H Oakes, Dorsey, for a port north of Hatteras.

DEAL, Feb 13—Arrived, Ladoga, Willey, New York, for London and proceeded; Sir Robert Peel, Lancaster, London for New York (and proceeded).

Passed 15th, Mont Blanc, Herbert, from New Orleans for Bremen.

Off do 15th, Alpine, Elmes, from Savannah for Amsterdam.

DEMERARA, Feb 8—In port brig Potomac, from Baltimore, disp.

FALMOUTH, Feb 12—Arrived, Joseph Howe, Wilson, New York; 14th, Ida, Johnson, do.

Passed up the Channel 12th, Gessner, Christoffers, from New York for Bremen.

GRIMSBY, Feb 13—In the Roads, North Star, Nielsen, from Hartlepool for New York; 11th, Amity, Drummond, from New Orleans.

GREENOCK, Feb 13—Arrived, Britannia (s), Campbell, New York.

Sailed 15th, Anglia (s), Craig, New York.

GENOA, Feb 8—Arrived, Solomon, Carter, New Orleans do quarantine.

GIBRALTAR, Jan 31—Cleared, Camilla, Morgan, Baltimore; Feb 3, F H Todd, McIntire, Malaga.

Passed through the Straits Jan 28, Ennis, Hopkins, from Malaga for Philadelphia; Margaret, Lowrie, do for New York; Caro, Rugis, Palermo for Philadelphia; Camilla, Morgan, do for Baltimore.

HAVRE, Feb 12—Passed, Good Hope, Ingersoll, from Antwerp for New York.

HAVRE, Feb 10—Arrived, Midnight, Hatch, New York.

HONG KONG, Jan 11—Arrived, bark Hunter, Rogers, New York.

HAVANA, Feb 19—Arrived, schrs Robt Caldwell, McCormack, Satilla, Ga; 20th, F R Baird, Ireland, New Orleans; 21st, steamship Liberty, Reed, Baltimore via Key West for New Orleans.

Cleared 18th, schr John H Hancock, Crowell, New York (since put into Key West); 20th, bark Eva H Fisk, Emery, Mobile.

Off port 21st, brigs Wanderer (Br), Simpson, and Atlas, Hodgdon, for New York 19th; schrs Katie Krueger, Martin, and Salvan, Clifford, for do do; A H Edwards, Bartlett, for Boston, do.

ISLE OF WIGHT, Feb 13—Passed, City of Bangor, Menges, from Antwerp for Valparaiso.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF OUR NUMEROUS uptown patrons we have opened a Branch Office at 1,246 Broadway, corner Thirty-first street, for receiving advertisements and subscription for the NEW YORK HERALD without extra charge. This is the only authorized branch office in the city. Open from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. every day in the year.

11 UNION COURT, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS., University place.—A reliable woman in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking, and is a good baker; city reference.

30 EAST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook; has 2½ years' city reference.

33 WEST 17TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—TWO GIRLS IN A private family; one to cook, wash and iron; the other to do chamberwork and washing; city reference.

35 EAST 20TH ST., PRIVATE RESIDENCE.—A young woman to cook, wash and iron in small family; best city reference.

38 SHERIFF ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A COMPETENT woman as first class under cook, or general cook in a small restaurant; best reference if required. Can be seen for two days after 12 o'clock.

40 WEST 13TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as first rate cook; would assist with washing and ironing; no objection to the country; good references.

73 PERRY ST.—AN ENGLISH WOMAN OF THE highest respectability as first class cook; understands all kinds of meats and is a thorough bread and cake baker. Call or address for two days.

89 ALLEN ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GERMAN girls in an American family; one as first class cook; the other as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Both speak English.

95 4TH ST.—A WOMAN AS EXCELLENT COOK, washer and ironer; can do all kinds of work; country preferred.

102 WEST 23D ST., ONE DOOR FROM 6TH AV.—AS first class cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches.

107 EAST 4TH ST.—TWO GIRLS TO GO TOGETHER in a private family; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid or waitress; good city reference if required. Can be seen for two days.

111 WEST 45TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK IN a small private family. Can give good city reference.

111 WEST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A respectable girl, with good city references, as cook, washer and ironer, in a respectable family.

112 WEST 29TH ST., MIDDLE HALL.—AS GOOD cook, washer and ironer or to do general housework in a small family; best city reference.

116 EAST 11TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 4TH AVS.—A respectable girl as first class French cook (vrai cordon bleu); good city references.

118 15TH ST., NEAR 4TH AV.—A COMPETENT WOMAN as first class cook; understands her business thoroughly; best city reference.

118½ AMITY ST.—A GIRL AS COOK AND TO ASSIST in the washing; city reference. Call for two days.

127 EAST 4TH ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; good reference from last place.

131 WEST 38TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A colored man as first class cook in a boarding house, hotel or restaurant; thoroughly understands his business; best city reference.

132 WEST 19TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; understands cooking in all its branches; good bread and biscuit baker; good reference.

139 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A respectable Protestant girl as cook; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to the country; best reference.

136 WEST 35TH ST.—AS COOK.

137 WEST 19TH ST., IN THE BASEMENT.—A COMPETENT woman as first rate cook; understands her business; is an excellent baker; would assist in the washing; good city reference given.

140 WEST 35TH ST.—A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN as good cook; makes good bread, biscuit and soups; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good city reference.

145 EAST 22D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good plain cook, washer and ironer; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

147 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH AV.—A young woman as cook, washer and ironer; can give the best city reference.

148 EAST 42D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS plain cook and to assist with washing and ironing; best city reference.

151 EAST 31ST ST.—AS COOK, WASHER AND ironer, and one as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

152 WEST 25TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—AN EXPERIENCED woman as first class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; best city references. Can be seen for two days.

153 WEST 31ST ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—Two respectable girls; one as good plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as good nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; both in the same house.

158 WEST 25TH ST.—A WOMAN AS COOK, BREAD and biscuit maker; will assist with the washing; best city reference from last employer.

159 WEST 27TH ST.—TWO YOUNG GIRLS; ONE AS cook; understands all kinds cooking; good baker; willing to do the washing; the other as waitress; private family preferred; no objection to a boarding house.

161 WEST 45TH ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; city reference.

205 WEST 25TH ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS first class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; city or country; city reference.

207 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—Experienced woman as good cook; excellent bread and pastry maker; will do the coarse washing of a small private family; best references.

208 WEST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as cook; understands her business; no objection to coarse washing. Can be seen at her present employer's.

209 WEST 23D ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A girl as good cook; would assist in washing in a small private family; bam city reference.

213 WEST 16TH ST.—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER and ironer; no objection to a boarding house; good city reference from last place; is a good baker of bread and biscuit.

214 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM NO. 8.—AS COOK; NO objections to assist in general housework in a small private family; city references.

217 EAST 25TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A first class cook (good baker) and a chambermaid and seamstress, together, in a private family or boarding house; first class city references. Call for two days.

217 WEST 22D ST., FOURTH FLOOR, BACK room.—As good plain cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing, in a small private family; has best city reference from her last place. Call for two days.

217 EAST 25TH ST.—AN AMERICAN GIRL AS COOK; wishes to go in the country, east side of Westchester county; understands the care of milk and butter. None but those wishing competent help need apply. Can be seen for two days.

221 EAST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do plain cooking and help with the washing and ironing in a private family. Call for three days.

221 EAST 21ST ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—As first class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, meats and game; all kinds of jellies, creams and cake; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

224 WEST 37TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS., in the interior store.—A good German Jewish cook in a German Jewish family.

224 WEST 37TH ST.—A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN as cook in a private family; prefers a home to wages; the best city reference.

225 EAST 25TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A MIDDLE aged woman, as cook, washer and ironer in a small family, or would go as laundress. Best city reference given.

226 WEST 27TH ST.—AS PLAIN COOK; WOULD BE willing to assist in plain washing; no objection to city or country. Call for two days.

227 WEST 25TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Ring fourth bell.

227 EAST 15TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A respectable young woman as cook; no objection to assist in washing and ironing if required; six years' reference from her last place. Call or address for two days.

228 WEST 26TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—AS first class cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Best city references given.

231 WEST 23D ST.—A FIRST CLASS FRENCH cook in a good private family; best references.

238 1ST AV., BETWEEN 16TH AND 17TH STS.—A young woman as first class cook and housekeeper; has the best of references from her last employer.

243 WEST 23D ST., REAR HOUSE.—AS GOOD cook; willing to assist with washing and ironing; an excellent baker; no objection to a small boarding house; good reference.

243 WEST 41ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl as good cook; would assist with the washing and ironing; has experience in a private family. The best city reference. Call or address for two days.

244 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—An excellent cook in a small family; best references from her last place.

245 WEST 37TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK room.—A respectable girl to cook, wash and iron, for no—address; best city reference from last place.

246 WEST HOUSTON ST., TWO DOORS WEST OF Varick.—A respectable Protestant woman as plain cook and to assist with washing and ironing. Call for two days.

255 WEST 30TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE girl as good cook; understands all kinds of cooking; is a first rate baker; no objection to a private boarding house. Best city reference.

261 WEST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK or to do general housework; has city references.

263 WEST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good cook; best city reference; five years in her last place.

265 WEST 30TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS GOOD plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; has good city reference from her last place.

289 1ST AV., BETWEEN 16TH AND 17TH STS., IN the store.—Two Scotch girls; one as excellent cook, making pastry and dessert; the other as waitress; or chambermaid.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

304 2ND ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., TOP floor, room 10.—Two respectable girls; one as good cook; understands all kinds of baking and will do the coarse washing; the other to do up stairs work and the fine washing, or laundry work alone. Good city reference.

307 WEST 42D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to city or country; reference. Can be seen for two days.

312 EAST 17TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT room.—As good plain cook, washer and ironer; is a good bread baker; good reference from her last place.

313 EAST 21ST ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., top floor.—A Protestant girl as plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework; has good city reference. Call for two days.

324 EAST 21ST ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL AS GOOD cook, washer and ironer in a small, respectable family; good reference.

337 EAST 13TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—AS GOOD plain cook, washer and ironer; good city reference.

339 EAST 21ST ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—A respectable young woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business; the best of reference from her last place; has no objection to take a laundress' place.

342 EAST 22D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as cook, washer and ironer; best city reference.

342 EAST 47TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—As first class meat and pastry cook in a hotel or boarding house or restaurant. Call for two days.

347 EAST 17TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A YOUNG woman as first class cook; best city reference.

348 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., top floor.—A respectable girl to do plain cooking, washing and ironing in a small private family; good city reference from last place.

369 1ST AV., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A Protestant woman as plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; good city references.

390 5TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK in a select boarding house; city reference.

391 8TH AV.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; UNDERstands French, German and English cooking. Call or address at her present employer's for two days.

413 EAST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good plain cook, washer and ironer; good bread and biscuit maker; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good city reference.

425 WEST 32D ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK or laundress; will assist in washing and ironing; good city reference.

427 WEST 30TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—AS FIRST class cook in a private boarding house; understands all kinds of cooking, and has best city references. Can be seen for two days.

446 5TH AV., ONE DOOR FROM 21ST ST., SECOND floor, front.—A respectable Protestant girl as cook; willing to assist with washing; best city reference from last place. Call from 10 to 4.

455 27TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH AVS.—A young woman as good plain cook; good washer and ironer; good city reference.

507 WEST 19TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A TRUSTworthy young woman as plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; best city reference. No objection to a boarding house.

512 GREENWICH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS GOOD plain cook; also a good washer and ironer; good city reference.

540 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD cook, washer and ironer in a private family; city reference.

560 2D AV., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A RESpectable woman as cook; has no objection to assist with the coarse washing if required. Can be seen for two days.

867 2D AV., FIRST FLOOR, LEFT DOOR, REAR.—A German girl as cook in a private family; no objection to the country. Call for two days.

928 8TH AV., BETWEEN 54TH AND 55TH STS.—A respectable woman to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; good city reference. Call for two days.

1,033 2D AV., A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as cook in a private family; no objection to coarse washing; best city reference.

1,112 2D AV., BETWEEN 58TH AND 59TH STS.—A respectable girl as plain cook, washer and ironer; good reference given.

1,516 BROADWAY.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman to cook, wash and iron.

Chambermaids, &c.

4 UNIVERSITY PLACE (UNION COURT).—A CHAMbermaid and waitress; best city reference.

4 UNION COURT (UNIVERSITY PLACE), BETWEEN 11th and 12th sts.—A young woman to do chamberwork and fine washing, or will take a laundress' place; best city reference from last place.

8 EAST WASHINGTON PLACE, CORNER OF MERCER st.—A respectable person as chambermaid, or would assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen at her present place, where she has lived 17 years.

27 WEST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid; understands operating on sewing machines. Call for two days.

34 EAST BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 2.—A YOUNG GIRL lately landed, as chambermaid, take care of children or assist in light housework. Call for two days.

65 MOTT ST.—ANNE HANNIGAN AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; ANNE SHUELIN to do housework; both in one house.

75 MADISON AV., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—AS chambermaid and to wait on young ladies, or as nurse for growing children; is a good hairdresser. Can be seen for two days.

87 MERCER ST., BETWEEN SPRING AND PRINCE sts.—Two respectable German girls; one as chambermaid and the other to do general housework. Inquire in the tailor's shop.

95 4TH ST.—A SMART GIRL OF 15 TO DO LIGHT chamberwork or take care of children. Can be seen at the residence of her parents. Call for two days.

102 WYCKOFF ST., BETWEEN SMITH AND HOYT, Brooklyn, top floor.—A respectable young woman to do light chamberwork and plain sewing or to take care of a growing child; no objection to the country; best reference can be given. Can be seen for two days.

112 WEST 20TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBermaid or waitress in a private family; best city reference.

113 WEST 13TH ST.—A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL, NOT long arrived, as chambermaid and seamstress in a good private family.

115 WEST 45TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and to assist with waiting in a small private family; good city reference.

130 WEST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family, or as chambermaid and to assist with washing in a private boarding house; best city reference from last employer.

137 WEST 13TH ST., IN BASEMENT.—A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

143 WEST 37TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and nurse; best city reference.

144 WEST 37TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO CHAMberwork and waiting; can be well recommended.

149 WEST 29TH ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK.—A YOUNG girl to do the chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; either that or chamberwork and ironing.

152 WEST 37TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, faithful and industrious, as chambermaid; was several years in her last place; superior city references. Call for two days.

156 EAST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED girl as chambermaid; is willing to assist in the care of children; three years' reference from last place. Call or address.

156 7TH AV., BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; would assist with the washing and ironing; has two years' reference from last place. Call for two days.

159 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., room 14.—A Protestant woman as chambermaid and fine washer; good city reference. Call for two days.

160 EAST 2D ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON AND 3D AVS.—A young person as chambermaid, to wait on a lady and care; best city reference. Address M. O.

177 7TH AV., BETWEEN 20TH AND 21ST STS.—A German girl, who speaks good English, as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good reference.

201 WEST 37TH ST., CORNER 6TH AV., THIRD floor.—A respectable girl as chambermaid, waitress or plain sewer. Address or call.

205 WEST 27TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A COMPEtent woman as chambermaid, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; understands clothing; city reference.

206 WEST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do chamberwork and sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and Willcox & Gibbs' machines; city reference.

206 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and nurse in a private family; is willing and obliging; best city reference.

212 WEST 37TH ST., ROOM NO. 4.—A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid; is a good worker and fond of fine washing; good reference.

213 WEST 37TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A Protestant young woman to do chamberwork and fine washing; good reference.

215 WEST 37TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; would assist with the washing if required; city reference.

216 6TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A German Protestant young girl to do light chamberwork and sewing; understands operating on three machines.

218 WEST 36TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A respectable young girl as first class chambermaid and waitress. Best city reference from last place.

220 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM NO. 2.—A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging. Good city reference.

220 WEST 26TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST class chambermaid; willing to take care of children; no objection to the country. Call or address.

223 EAST 2D ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT room.—Two respectable girls, sisters, as a private family; one to do chamberwork and assist in the washing; the other as seamstress, or would go out by the day or week; can cut and fit; has her own Wheeler & Wilson's machine; both have city references. Call for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids, &c.

227 EAST 18TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small family, or as chambermaid and seamstress; six years' reference from her last place. Call or address for two days.

236 EAST 47TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; has first class reference from her last place.

241 WEST 27TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND TO do fine washing or general housework in a small family; best city reference.

248 WEST 30TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to a boarding house; best city references.

249 WEST 53D ST.—YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; best city reference.

257 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chambermaid and plain sewer and to do the family mending; two years' city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days.

259 WEST 23D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; no objection to assist in the kitchen two days in the week; city or country; best city references.

301 EAST 30TH ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and fine washer; good city reference.

306 EAST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS chambermaid and waitress; good reference from last place. Can be seen for one day.

322 WEST 22D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—To do up stairs work or waiting in a small private family; no objection to city or country.

326 EAST 26TH ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork and waiting or assist with washing and ironing. Call for two days.

332 EAST 22D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress, and no objections to the washing and ironing; best city reference.

333 BOWERY.—AN ENGLISH COOK AND A CHAMbermaid; no objection to the country.

341 EAST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do chamberwork and plain sewing in a private family; has excellent reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days.

342 EAST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

344 EAST 22D ST., IN THE STORE.—A RESPECTable girl, 15 years of age, to do light chamberwork and waiting.

345 WEST 31ST ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid and waitress in a gentleman's family; good references furnished.

347 EAST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO chamberwork and waiting in a private family; good city references.

348 EAST 23D ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTable girl as chambermaid; best city reference.

348 EAST 23D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A young woman as chambermaid and waitress; would be willing to assist with the fine washing and ironing, or would go as cook in a small family; city reference.

351 WEST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do chamberwork and sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

376 WEST 37TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a first class boarding house; good reference.

407 WEST 26TH ST., ROOM NO. 1.—A RESPECTable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; would take care of children; no objection to the country; three years' reference from her last place.

416 EAST 11TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress in a private family, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; good reference. Call for two days.

419 GREENWICH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do chamberwork and waiting. Call for three days.

434 WEST 43D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress in a private family, or to assist with children; three years' reference from last place. Call for two days.

442 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress in a boarding house; no objection to a hotel; best reference.

448 WEST 23RD ST., ONE PAIR STAIRS UP, front room.—A young girl to do upstairs work, or take care of children and do plain sewing. Call for two days.

454 WEST 32D ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH AVS.—A young girl in a respectable private family as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and assist with washing and ironing.

515 EAST 14TH ST., FOURTH FLOOR FRONT, room 11.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and assist in the washing and ironing; best city reference.

533 8TH AV., BETWEEN 36TH AND 37TH STS., TOP floor.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; understands finishing; best city reference from her last place.

536 3D AV.—TWO SCOTCH GIRLS; ONE TO DO up stairs work; the other to do downstairs work; understand their business.

588 2D AV., NEAR 22D ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESpectable Protestant girl to do upstairs work and help take care of children or as waitress; 4½ years' reference given. Call for two days.

654 2D AV., BETWEEN 23RD AND 24TH STS., TOP floor.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

686 GREENWICH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has good city reference.

746 2D AV., BETWEEN 46TH AND 47TH STS.—AS chambermaid and waitress; good city reference; is willing and obliging.

848 3D AV., BETWEEN 51ST AND 52D ST.—A RESpectable girl to do chamberwork and sewing on a Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; good reference; Staten Island preferred.

1,215 2D AV., NEAR 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and to assist with washing, or waitress and to take care of a baby; best references. Call for two days.

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF CHURCH AND RECTOR sts., fourth floor.—A competent young woman as chambermaid and fine washer; good reference.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

3 NORTH WASHINGTON SQUARE.—WANTED A permanent situation by a dressmaker, who understands all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Grover & Baker's machine; also Willcox & Gibb's. Can be seen at her present employer's.

8 CITY HALL PLACE, NEAR CHAMBERS ST.—A dressmaker wishes some engagements by the day; understands all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's and Willcox & Gibbs' machines; wages moderate; would go to any part of the city. Call on or address Miss C.

9 BLEECKER ST.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT dressmaker, a few more first class customers. Will work by the day. Good reference given.

20 EAST 15TH ST.—WANTED, BY A FRENCH dressmaker, a few more engagements out by the day. Call at Mme. DOUGALL'S.

49 2D ST.—AS COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, BY THE day or week, in some private family; will furnish machine if required. Call or address.

53 EAST 41ST ST.—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS desires a few more engagements by the week or day; understands all family sewing and dressmaking; good city reference.

54 WEST 29TH ST., CORNER OF 6TH AV.—FIRST class dressmaker would go out by the day or take in work; wedding suits made in 7 hours' notice at moderate prices; garments cut and fitted; best city reference.

73 WEST 52D ST.—A FIRST CLASS SEAMSTRESS wants a permanent situation; can make boys' clothing and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good reference. Call for two days.

109 WEST 15TH ST., REAR, SECOND FLOOR.—A competent young woman as dressmaker and seamstress; operates on three different machines; is willing and obliging; best city reference.

110 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV., RING THE third bell.—A first class dressmaker to go out by the day; can do evening and walking dresses in every style; can operate on four machines and do all kinds of family sewing if needed. Can be seen for three days.

113 WEST 13TH ST.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES A few more engagements by the day or week; has all the latest styles in patterns and fitmings; would take an engagement as operative on plain goods. Address Miss S. E., Chambermaid.

115 EAST 4TH ST.—AS DRESSMAKER IN A PRIvate family, by the day or week; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; experienced on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call all the week.

117 EAST 126TH ST.—A MIDDLE AGED SCOTCH woman as plain seamstress or female lady's companion; good reference. Call on or address SEAMSTRESS for three days.

134 WEST 27TH ST.—A FASHIONABLE DRESS AND cloak maker wishes a few more engagements by the day in private families; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and Willcox & Gibbs' machines.

137 EAST 43RD ST.—A THOROUGH SEAMSTRESS, well versed in cloaks; can work on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's. Can be seen at her last employer's.

138 EAST 27TH ST.—A DRESSMAKER, WHO UNderstands her business thoroughly, as forewoman in an established house.

153 EAST 27TH ST., ROOM NO. 6.—A DRESSMAKER, to go out by the day or week; fully understands her business; best city reference.

154 EAST 2D ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON AND 3D AVS., second floor.—A young woman as seamstress; moderate charges; clothing and ladies' dresses and all kinds of family sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call or address.

154 6TH AV., OVER BANK.—AS SUPERIOR DRESSmaking and as a thorough seamstress; best city references.

155 WEST 2ND ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A good dressmaker would like work in families by the day.

162 WEST 30TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER wishes an engagement for the day or week, or would take work home; has the very best of references; terms moderate.

198 5TH ST., WILLIAMSBURG.—AS FIRST CLASS dressmaker and seamstress; is a private family; understands cutting and fitting; charges moderate; has her own machine. Call on or address JOSEPHINE BRIGGS.

200 WEST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman to go out by the day, week or month; can cut and fit ladies' and children's work, and is a good trimmer; has the best of references.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

211 WEST 18TH ST.—A FASHIONABLE DRESSmaker, who goes out by the day, wants a few more engagements; has no objection to go out of town. Seen or orders left.

217 EAST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS seamstress; understands dressmaking, trimming, shirtmaking and all kinds of family sewing; can operate on machine; would assist with chamberwork if required; unexceptional city reference as to honesty and capability. Can be seen for two days.

220 WEST 17TH ST.—A GOOD DRESSMAKER would like to go out to work by the day in private families; would pay particular attention to children's clothing, or would take a cutter's place in an establishment; good city reference.

231 EAST 33D ST.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES A few more customers by the day or week; can cut and fit for ladies and children and trim in the latest style; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; terms moderate. Ring the third bell.

236 EAST 26TH ST., FULL FOUR BELLS.—A young woman to go out by the day or week in a private family as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines. Can be seen for two days.

262 WEST 41ST ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A competent dressmaker to go out by the day or week; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call or address.

263 WEST 32D ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A few more engagements by the day or week as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; cut and fit for children; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's or Willcox & Gibbs' machine. Can be seen for two days.

273 WEST 23D ST.—AS FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER by the day, in private families; quick cutter, dinner, evening or suits; stylish trimmer, all the latest patterns. Dresses remodelled equal to new.

288 3D AV., NEAR 32D ST., IN THE FANCY store.—A dressmaker, who thoroughly understands cutting, fitting and trimming with exquisite taste for ladies and children in the latest style, would make a few more engagements by the day or week; can trim beautifully; can operate on three machines; reference; call for two days.

320 EAST 26TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSmaker wishes a few more engagements by the day or week; can bring her own Grover & Baker. Call on or address DRESSMAKER.

322 EAST 30TH ST.—A SEAMSTRESS TO GO OUT by the day, week or month; understands all kinds of family sewing; can operate on machine; no objection to the country; best city reference.

323 WEST 29TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS OPERATOR on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, for family sewing.

334 1ST AV., BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS.—AN experienced dressmaker and cloakmaker would go out by the day or week to private families; is a first class cutter and fitter. Address DRESSMAKER.

337 EAST 13TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—Fashionable dress and cloak making; Winter and Spring Suits, $6, upwards; Wrappers, $3 a $5 50; also, children's and misses' garments made to order; Patterns and Fashion Plates, cutting and basting. Terms cash. Call or address.

340 2D AV., NEAR 20TH ST., THIRD BELL.—AS competent seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses and all kinds of family sewing; city reference.

342 EAST 23D ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO WORK for a few private families by the day as plain sewer; can do anything on dresses and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

351 WEST 18TH ST.—FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER wants a few more engagements for the spring work; would go out by the day or week or take work home; has her own machine.

395 6TH AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.—AS seamstress; is a good dressmaker; understands cutting and fitting in every style and operates; good reference.

414 7TH AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS SEAMSTRESS or would go out by the week; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call or address.

510 3D AV., ONE DOOR FROM 24TH ST., FIRST floor.—A first class dressmaker would like to engage with a few families for their spring work to go out by the day or take it home; can cut, fit and trim in best style; also children's suits. Call for this week.

590 2D AV.—A SEAMSTRESS WISHES TO GO OUT by the day or week; can cut and fit ladies' and children's garments; has her own machine. Call for one week.

626 6TH AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS TO GO out by the day or week; is a good dressmaker and trimmer; works on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

715 6TH AV., IN THE MILLINERY STORE, BEtween 40th and 41st sts.—A competent dressmaker wishes a few more engagements by the day; understands all kinds of family sewing; terms reasonable.

751 6TH AV., BETWEEN 42D AND 43D STS.—LADIES taught the French system of dressmaking in one lesson, $1; cutting and basting done, 50 cents; new style of spring patterns.

765 8TH AV., BETWEEN 45TH AND 46TH STS.—A first class dressmaker to go out by the day; cuts, fits and trims in first class style; children's clothes made; best reference.

817 2D AV.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WISHES A few engagements to go out by the day; is a good dressmaker; can cut and make all kinds of clothing; with or without own machine; best references. Call on or address Mrs. FREELAND.

819 5TH AV., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT.—A RESPECTable girl as dressmaker to go out by the week in private families; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

947 3D AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO IS A FIRST class operator on the Grover & Baker and Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines, would like a few private families by the day; can do all kinds of hand sewing. Call or address.

A GOOD DRESSMAKER WANTS A FEW FIRST class customers by the day; does the finest kind of work. Address DRESSMAKER, box 427 station E.

A FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER WOULD LIKE two or three first class families to work for by the day. Address DRESSMAKER, station G, Broadway.

A THOROUGH DRESSMAKER BY THE DAY; quick cutter, stylish trimmer; all the latest patterns; dresses remodelled equal to new. Address Mrs. F., Herald Branch Office, 1,246 Broadway.

DRESSMAKING.—AN EXPERIENCED FOREWOMAN wanted, at 139 Waverley place, to take entire charge of the workroom and assist in cutting; must understand keeping every one employed and see that the work is properly finished; situation permanent.

General Housework, &c.

41 WEST 20TH ST., TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.—A respectable young girl to do housework in an American family; is an excellent washer and ironer. City reference if required.

47 1ST AV., ROOM NO. 2.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO do general housework; a short distance in the country preferred.

69 EAST BROADWAY.—A YOUNG GIRL AS GOOD washer and ironer; would do housework in a small family; willing and obliging. Call or address.

94 AV. C, TAILOR STORE.—A COMPETENT YOUNG girl to do general housework in a small private family; good city reference. Call or address.

111 ST. MARK'S PLACE, FIRST FLOOR.—A RESpectable girl, 17 years old, to do light housework or to mind children; speaks German and English.

114 WEST 22D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 7TH avs., first floor.—A young woman to do general housework or attend to children; good reference. Address.

132 CHRYSTIE ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A woman to do general housework, either in city or country; can take care of a kitchen and dining room; references.

142 WEST 20TH ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman to do housework in a small private family; good city reference.

143 EAST 2ND ST., NEAR LEXINGTON AV.—A young girl to do general housework in a small private family.

143 WEST 33RD ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general housework in a private family; best city reference.

143 WEST 50TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework in a small private family; best city references.

159 WEST 33D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO HOUSEwork in a small private family.

161 WEST 33D ST.—A GIRL AS LAUNDRESS, OR would do housework for a small private family; best city reference from last place.

200 BROOME ST., ROOM NO. 2.—A RESPECTable woman to do general housework; is a good plain cook, a first rate washer and ironer; also a first rate baker of bread; has good city reference.

210 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework; is willing and obliging and has good reference.

213 EAST 23RD ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL to do general housework or take a laundress' place; good city reference. Call for two days.

216 WEST 18TH ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A young woman to do general housework; understands cooking; will assist in washing.

220 WEST 20TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS., first door, front room.—A respectable young girl to do housework in a small private family, or would do chamberwork and washing.

230 7TH AV., BETWEEN 23D AND 24TH STS., IN the office store.—A respectable Protestant girl to do general housework in a small private family; city reference. Can be seen for two days.

236 EAST 60TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT.—A RESpectable young woman to do housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer; best city reference.

240 WEST 2ND ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general housework in a small private family; good city reference from last place.

257 WEST 23D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; best city reference.

283 ELIZABETH ST.—MRS. RYAN, AN AMERICAN woman, to

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

55 WEST 12TH ST.—A YOUNG LADY, EDUCATED IN Europe, who has had considerable experience in teaching children, desires a position as governess or companion and assistant to a lady; understands music and is an expert needle woman; hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; terms $20 a month. Address GOVERNESS.

59 HENRY ST., ROOM NO. 7.—A YOUNG GIRL IN A bakery or confectionery; can furnish city reference.

75 MYRTLE AV., BROOKLYN.—LUCRATIVE ACcomplishment.—A lady gives lessons in the art of coloring photographs in the highest style at her own or pupil's residence; special arrangements made with classes of three or four ladies. Address ARTIST.

107 4TH AV.—A YOUNG LADY AS LADIES' HAIRdresser by the week or month; terms reasonable.

111 EAST 28TH ST.—A LADY OF ABILITY AND refinement as instructress to a child; would take entire supervision; an opinion preferred; teaches English, music and French; or as chaperone to a young Miss; would leave the city; good references. Address TEACHER.

132 WEST 19TH ST., REAR HOUSE, SECOND floor. A respectable Protestant woman wishes washing and ironing by the day, or would go out cleaning; best city reference.

134 EAST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVS.—A competent dressmaker wishes to go out by the day; can cut and fitting walking and evening dresses in the latest style; can furnish a Wheeler & Wilson machine. Call or address.

135 WEST 19TH ST.—A WOMAN TO WORK AT housecleaning or to do washing, by the day or week. Apply in the store.

180 THOMPSON ST.—A GERMAN GIRL WANTS A situation in a small family.

222 WEST 11TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as companion or nurse to an invalid lady; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country or to travel; best references. Call for one week.

225 WEST 30TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS., first floor, back room.—A respectable woman would like to go out to work by the day at housecleaning or washing.

262 6TH AV., MILLINERY STORE.—A NORTH GERman lady as governess; teaches German, French and music and all kinds of needlework.

AS VISITING GOVERNESS, ENGLISH BRANCHES.—Terms moderate. Address L. G., Uptown Branch Herald office.

A WELL EDUCATED LADY WISHES A SITUATION in a first class family, as governess for children; good references. Address B. L., box 139 Herald office.

A YOUNG MUSICAL LADY, SPEAKING FRENCH, German and English, would like to travel as companion. Address V. E., box 209 Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A POSITION AS cashier; is a good accountant and thoroughly understands her business. Address F. A. W., station F.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A POSITION IN A confectionery or fancy goods store; thoroughly understands the business of either. Address F. W., station F.

A LADY, WITH NINE YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN teaching, will give daily instruction at residence of pupil, in the higher and lower English branches, for $2 50 weekly. Penmanship a specialty. A dress CHIROGRAPHY, Herald Branch office, corner of Broadway and Thirty-first st.

A LADY OF 15 YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN DRESS AND cloak making in all their branches wishes to engage with some first class house either as forewoman or saleslady; has no objection to going South or West; San Francisco preferred; best references given. Address for one week, L. A. MAY, Post office, Boston, Mass.

A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY, WHO HAS HAD SOME knowledge of the German and French languages, and who was for several years teacher in the public schools, desires a situation as governess or companion in a respectable family; good references given and required. Address D., 71 Monrose av., Williamsburg, N. Y.

A YOUNG LADY, THOROUGHLY COMPETENT TO instruct in French (having been abroad two years, just returned) wishes a position as governess for children, in English and French, or would like position as companion for young ladies; references unexceptionable. Address B. E. C., box 4,419 Post office, for one week.

SECRETARY, TRAVELLING AGENT, INSTRUCtress, companion, housekeeper.—A lady of superior intellectual culture, linguist and artist, cheerful and domestic, desires an engagement; highest reference. Address RELIANCE, Herald branch, 1,246 Broadway.

TO TRAVELLERS.—A YOUNG LADY, AN ORPHAN, educated and refined, from the British Isles, desires a position as companion to a lady about travelling in England; has crossed the Atlantic frequently. Trifles not noticed. Address SOPHIE, care of Mrs. Cortis, 169 Harrow st.

Intelligence Offices.

WELL RECOMMENDED GERMAN SERVANTS FOR all positions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at German Bureau, 205 Bowery. Mrs. LOWE.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF OUR NUMEROUS uptown patrons we have opened a Branch Office at 1,246 Broadway, corner Thirty-first street, for receiving advertisements and subscriptions for the NEW YORK HERALD without extra charge. This is the only authorized branch office in this city. Open from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. every day in the year.

A SMART GIRL WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework, at 229½ Henrock st., basement door.

A GIRL WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be a good laundress. Apply at 120 58th st., near 4th av.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT SEVERAL FIRST class embroiderers. Apply, with references and sample of work, at 9th st. entrance, Broadway and 10th st.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT A FIRST CLASS dressmaker; one having city reference preferred. Apply, with references, 9th st. entrance, Broadway and 10th st.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO EMPLOY AN AGREEable French lady to teach him the French language conversationally. Satisfactory references and a liberal compensation given. Please address B. O., box 261 Herald office.

A FEW EXPERIENCED SALES LADIES WANTED—For our lace, white goods and silk departments; city reference required. Apply to STERN BROTHERS, 307 6th avenue.

A.—LUCRATIVE, LIGHT AND RESPECTABLE EMployment for ladies of good address; city or country; $5 to $10 only easily made. 51 Cortlandt st., corner Greenwich, room No. 8.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT FIRST CLASS OPErators on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines, who will be paid by the piece, at prices which will enable industrious experts to earn $18 and upwards per week. Apply, with references, 9th st. entrance, Broadway and 10th st.

BONNET AND HAT FRAME WIRERS WANTED—AT 561 Broadway. Highest prices paid.

BOW HANDS WANTED—STEADY WORK AND GOOD prices paid to experienced hands only; work given out. NATHAN & BERNEARDY, No. 8 Walker st.

COOK WANTED—FOR A RESTAURANT; A WOMAN, who thoroughly understands the business. Apply this morning at 42 White st.

COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD PLAIN COOK, AND TO assist in the washing and ironing; must have good recommendations. Apply at 20 East 6th st.

FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKERS WANTED—TO FINISH and trim. None but experienced hands need apply at 159 Waverley place.

FOR HARLEM—A YOUNG GIRL, WHO IS A COMPEtent cook and laundress; city reference required. Apply at 356 East 31st st., between 1 and 3 o'clock, this day.

OPERATORS WANTED—ON WILCOX & GIBBS' SEWing machines; must thoroughly understand silk work. Apply to WELMORE & HITCHCOCK, 371 Canal st.

OPERATORS ON WHEELER & WILSON'S MACHINE, thoroughly experienced in the manufacturing; young ladies to learn the machine, who are very handsome sewers; also experienced hands on boas, &c., at UNION ADAMS & CO.'S, 687 Broadway.

SCARF AND BOW HANDS WANTED—ON FIRST CLASS, steady employment, at good prices. Also operators on Wilcox & Gibbs' machine. N. A. LORD & CO., 75 Franklin st.

TWO FIRST CLASS MILLINERS WANTED—TO GO TO St. Louis. No.; good trimmers will get from $15 to $20 a week. Apply at 411 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 to 10 A. M.

TWO GIRLS, WHO CAN COME WELL RECOMMEND, and willing to go a short distance in the country (Fordham); one to do general housework, the other to assist and do chambermaid. Apply at 278 Bowery.

THE HIGHEST WAGES PAID TO FIRST CLASS MILliners and trimmers; also several good saleswomen; only salesmen wanted who can speak German and English. Apply at 31 Division st.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, AT 24 West 18th st.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS HAIR WEFTERS, AT 371 Canal st., up stairs.

WANTED—A GIRL ABOUT 15 YEARS OLD, TO DO general housework, at 227 West 40th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MILLINER AND TRIMmer, at Mrs. HYLEN'S, 651 5th av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK; MUST WASH FOR family in family. Apply at 121 40th st.

WANTED—A FIRST RATE HAND ON LADIES' CAPS and fitting work. E. A. MORRISON, 257 Broadway.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; good waiter and ironer. Protestant preferred, at Charlton st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; good reference required. Apply at 347 East 33d st., near 3d av.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK; GOOD CITY reference required. Call at 10 Washington st. from 10 to 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A SMART, TRUSTWORTHY GIRL, FOR chambermaid and to attend children. Call for three days at Mrs. W. A. MORRIS, 420 Lafayette av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON; a boy girl as chambermaid and waitress; references required. Apply at 260 West 23th st., at 9 A. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, FOR GENEral housework; one who is willing and obliging. Call at 257 West 52d st., fourth house west of 8th av.

WANTED—A WILLING, OBLIGING GIRL, AS WAITress and to assist in washing and ironing; wages $12. Call Monday or Tuesday at 303 Madison av.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FIRST CLASS cook; German or French preferred; well recommended. Apply at 31 West 13th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID AND laundress; city references required. Apply at 264 9th avenue.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AMERICAN LADY, without encumbrance, as housekeeper in a genteel bachelor house; one who has a thorough acquaintance with good cooking; good reference required. Apply for three days, from 2 to 12 A. M., at 40 Bond st.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL ABOUT 16, TO MAKE herself useful in a family of three; one who can sleep home preferred; city references. Call at 262 6th av.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE GIRL, TO DO THE general housework of three in family; must have city reference. Apply at 572 Broome st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS AND chambermaid; city references required. Call at 24 West 16th st. for two days from 11 to 1.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL FOR CHAMBERwork and to take care of children; German or Swedish preferred, with city reference. Call at 153 East 62d st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON and do the work of the lower part of the house. Apply after 9 o'clock at the basement door of 240 West 11th st.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY COLORED WOMAN for general housework in a small private family. Apply at 52 West 13th st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, with satisfactory recommendations. Apply at 340 Clinton st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE HOUSEWORK OF A small family and washing and ironing; references required. Apply at 269 West 38th st., second floor.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS ORDER AND DINNER cook for restaurant; none but those who understand their business need apply. T. T. POOLE, 246 6th av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO ATTEND A bakery and confectionery store, with first class references. Apply at 922 6th av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON; must have good city reference. Apply immediately at 308 West 56th st., between 8th and 9th ave.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID; ONE THAT UNDERstands her work; is for a boarding house. Apply at 350 West 34th st.

WET NURSES WITH REFERENCES CAN HAVE first class situations immediately. Apply at HANSEN'S Nurse Agency, 304 6th st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be a good plain cook, washer and ironer; Protestant preferred; good city reference required; wages $12. Apply at 40 Lexington av.

WANTED—A SMART, INTELLIGENT AMERICAN woman as head waitress in a hotel restaurant; also a cashier; none but those who thoroughly understand the business need address U. S., Herald office.

WANTED—A RELIABLE WOMAN FOR GENERAL housework; family small; must understand good plain cooking and good washing and ironing; German preferred. No. 7 East 129th st.

WANTED—TWO GERMAN SERVANTS; ONE AS FIRST class cook; also a man as competent waiter. Apply, with recommendations, to A. PELTON, corner 4th av. and 25th st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO KITCHEN WORK; MUST be a first class washer and ironer; one who has lived with Germans preferred. Apply at 257 West 36th st., between 7th and 8th ave.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER, TO LIVE IN HUDSON City; bring references with you. Inquire at No. 9 Newark st., Hoboken, near the ferry. THOMAS WARD, Grocer.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE AND SEAMstress, to take care of a child five years old; must be well recommended. Apply between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock at 150 West 34th st.

WANTED—TWO COLORED GIRLS; ONE TO COOK, wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waitress; must have city references. Apply at 135 East 35th st., corner Lexington av.

WANTED—A COLORED WAITRESS, WHO UNDERstands her business and can bring good city reference. Apply at 35 West 34th st., at basement door, to-day, after 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG GERMAN AS INTERPRETER; willing to travel in Europe; must deposit $500; good wages. Call this day, from 2 to 4, at room 20 American Hotel, Jersey City.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS; one who perfectly understands her business; must have good city reference. Call at 12 East 23d st., between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—THREE GIRLS; TWO TO DO GENERAL housework, and a competent nurse who understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine, in a small private family. Apply, with references, at 329 West 23d st., between 6th and 9th ave.

WANTED—PROTESTANT COOK; WELSH, CANAdian or Scotch preferred; must bring the best references as excellent cook; sober, neat and trustworthy; private family; permanent home and high wages to a satisfactory servant. Apply at 229 Madison av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

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6 CLINTON COURT (8TH ST.)—AS FIRST CLASS waiter in a private family. Call from 10 to 2 o'clock. GEORGE THOMAPSON.

121 3D ST., IN THE STORE.—A YOUNG MAN, WITH good reference, as waiter and to do housework, in the city or country.

307 EAST 32D ST.—A WAITER (PRIVATE) WOULD go out one or two days or nights each week, or to do other work to a private family; good reference. THOMAS DENNY.

396 GRAND ST.—A MAN AND WIFE WISH TO take care of a place or to go travelling; good references. Call from 10 to 5 o'clock.

407 6TH AV.—SINGLE MAN AS BUTLER IN A private family; best city reference; understands liver, &c.; is good waiter. Address P. D., for two days.

979 3D AV., NEAR 59TH ST.—A MAN AND WIFE wish situations with a farmer; have worked for the past two years on a farm; no encumbrance. Can be seen from 1 to 3, for two days only.

A YOUNG MAN, AGED 25, AS WAITER, OR IN ANY light employment; wages no object. Address J. F. F., Herald office.

A SOBER, STEADY YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUAtion in some store, or to drive a horse and cart; is willing to work. Address E. A. S., 222 West Houston st.

A DRIVER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man; single horse preferred. Address A. B., box 140 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN any capacity where his services would be an addition to his employer; best city reference. Address L. D., Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES TO OBTAIN A SITUATION in a grocery or liquor store; has a good knowledge of both; can produce the best city reference. Apply for two days to L. O., 209 1st av., second floor.

A MAN AND HIS WIFE WISH SITUATIONS—AS waiter and lady's maid, in a family, to travel or in the city; speak French, German and English; best references. Address M. N., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as waiter in a private family; country preferred. Address CHARLES, box 198, No. 1,246 Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WAITER, A SITUAtion in a private family. Address C. B., box 102, 1,246 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, SITUATION AS PORter; thoroughly understands the care of horses; no objection to the country. Address T. S., 322 East 12th st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MAN, A SITUATION as stockmaster of a railway or sailing master of a vessel or yacht, or would take charge of either, or would drive a team; willing to do anything to obtain a situation at a fair salary. Address ABRAM COLE, Tottenville, S. I.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION either as bookkeeper, assistant correspondent or in any capacity where he can be useful; is fully competent to take charge of any set of books, and is a good scholar (in the English language only), a good penman, of good address, no bad habits, and would be willing to go South or West; recommendations from last employers furnished; an immediate engagement is necessary. Address J. C. D., Herald office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

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A GENTLEMAN GOING INTO BUSINESS MAY 1, DEsires temporary employment as cashier or in any other position. Address D., box 195 Herald office.

ACCOUNTANT.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC ACcounts untangled; accounts of estates and accounts in bankruptcy promptly liquidated. Address ACCURACY, box 577 Post office.

A DENTIST, HAVING A LARGE PRACTICE, WILL take two clerks of some means, and give them an opportunity to study dentistry in all its branches, gratis; a rare chance. 130 Bowery; call after 8 P. M.

A.—ENTRY CLERK WANTED—IN A WHITE GOODS house; none but those thoroughly experienced need apply; salary $30 per month. Address BUSINESS, box 4,642 Post office.

A YOUNG MAN OF A NUMBER OF YEARS EXPErience, who has a thorough business training, desires a position either as bookkeeper, cashier, salesman or to attend to general office duties; references unexceptionable. Address H. H. H., Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN AGED 23, OF GOOD EDUCATION and ability, speaking English and French, desires a situation as clerk and salesman in a manufacturing, dry goods or hardware house; salary nominal. First class references. Address G. M. F., Herald office.

CAPITAL WANTED.—ADDRESS, STATING TERMS, AUTHOR, Herald office.

COPYING, CORRESPONDENCE OR WRITING OF ANY description promptly attended to, by addressing Mrs. E. WARD, box 115 Herald office.

CLERK WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, ABOUT 20 YEARS of age, who can write a good hand and has some knowledge of keeping books. Address, stating references, W. WILSON, 349 West 32d st.

DRUGGISTS.—WANTED, A COMPETENT GERMAN clerk speaking English. Address DRUGGIST, station A.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—MUST BE THOROUGHLY competent; only first class men need apply. L. V. DELLAGE, corner 28th st. and 4th av.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—A GERMAN WHO UNDERstands the prescription department thoroughly; a graduate of the Old Country preferred. Address, with copy of reference, G. A., 45 Pearl st., Albany, N. Y.

GOOD AND RAPID PENMAN WANTED—FOR A FEW weeks; private; permanent if a good copying student of bookkeeper. Address box 93 New York Post office.

SALESMAN WANTED—AN AMERICAN YOUNG MAN, acquainted with city trade; one only need apply. JAMES JACOUTT, 36 Franklin st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

SITUATION WANTED—AS AMANUENSIS OR SHORThand secretary for a few hours of the day or evening; instruction given in scientific branches, German and shorthand. Address STENOGRAPHER, Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MAN (A Swede), as assistant bookkeeper, entry clerk or anything in that line; first class reference. Address SWEDE, Herald office.

SALESMAN WANTED—ONE POSSESSING THE knowledge of and thoroughly experienced in the sale of dyestuffs used by cotton, woollen and silk manufacturers. Address, stating references, age, and what salary expected, box 1,098 New York Post office.

TO SHOE DEALERS.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIenced young man, a situation as salesman or clerk; good reference or security; wages no object. Address for one week T. L. L., box 159 Herald office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT IN THE WHITE GOODS department. One who has had experience may apply to J. B. HYDE & CO., 532 Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS SHIPPING CLERK IN a straw goods house. Only those having a knowledge of the business need address C. S., 487 Broadway.

WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING AND JOBBING MILlinery house, an entry clerk. JOHNSON, BURNS & CO., 448 and 450 Broadway.

WANTED—FOR A YANKEE NOTION AND FANCY goods jobbing house, a good salesman, commanding a good trade in the city and environs. Address, with references and particulars, L. A., Herald office.

WANTED—FOR A LITERARY ESTABLISHMENT, A gentleman of undoubted ability and integrity, with a taste for the fine arts; the situation a permanency. 137 Nassau st., office 21.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE DRY goods or grocery, by a young man, aged 19; two years' experience; good references. Address W. H. B., Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO WRITES A GOOD hand as clerk; salary small, to be increased as ability and attention to business merit promotion. Address, with references, stating salary expected, INSURANCE, Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN WHO understands the wholesale grocery business thoroughly; has travelled through Northern New York and Vermont; best references. Address J. C. F., 208 South 2d st., Williamsburg, N. Y.

WANTED—IN A RETAIL BOOT AND SHOE STORE, a foreman, to take charge of the ladies' custom department; must understand city trade and have all the requirements necessary for a first class cutter. Apply for one week at O'NEILL'S, 1,187 Broadway, corner 28th st.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE house, an experienced salesman for Western Indiana and Eastern Illinois; one for Kentucky and one for Southwestern Illinois and Missouri. Address, with reference and where last employed, box 263 New York Post office.

WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF AN AMERICAN practitioner, a middle aged German physician, who can write and speak English as well as German, and who can give good reference as to professional qualifications and personal integrity. Address box 788 Post office, New York.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS SALESMAN IN A RETAIL carpet store; one who is in every way competent to take charge of the business; such a one will find permanent employment. Address, with reference, box 94 Post office, Williamsburg, L. I.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT IN A MERCHANTS', banker's or insurance company's office, by a young man of business experience; is a good accountant, handsome writer and speaks French fluently; expectations moderate. CHARLES W. S. COCHRANE, 350 6th av.

YOUNG MAN WANTED IN A COMMISSION HOUSE; must be quick at figures and reside with his parents; wages first year, $360. Address, in own handwriting, with references, Y., Herald office.

$125.—WILL GIVE THIS AMOUNT FOR A SITUAtion paying $25 per week, as cashier, salesman or collector; security given. Address J. L. S., 367 Market st., Newark, N. J.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROCURE A SITUAtion for his coachman; fully understands his business and is a careful driver. Can be seen at 20 East 16th st.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHman, who thoroughly understands his business; can come well recommended. Address P. N., Herald office.

A YOUNG GERMAN MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS gardener; understands his business; can milk and take care of horses. Address G., box 181 Herald office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITUATION WANTED—By a single man, who can give several years of first class city reference. Address M. N., box 204 Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A SITUATION FOR HIS coachman (American), whom he can confidently recommend, having employed him four years. Call at or address Private Stable, 1,553 Broadway, corner of 38th st.

A FIRST CLASS COACHMAN DESIRES A SITUATION; is a good, sober man and thoroughly understands his business; can drive six-in-hand; three years' good city reference. Call on or address COACHMAN, 325 East 29th st.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A Scotchman; thoroughly understands his business; excellent city driver; best city reference. Call on or address J. C., 225 East 20th st.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAPAble, industrious man; is willing to go in the country; is a good groom and will make himself generally useful; best reference. Address C. A., box 161 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN MARRIED man, either as coachman or gardener, to take charge of gentleman's place in the country; best of reference. Address G. N., 36 Hay street, Newark, N. J.

AS COACHMAN—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands his business; has 13 years' city reference; willing and obliging; good groom and careful driver. Address R. C., box 101 Herald office.

A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION as coachman or groom, or assistant gardener; will go found obliging; good reference; city or country. Can be seen for two days at 414 9th av., near 32d st.

A SINGLE MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS COACHman; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; no objection to city or country. Call at No. 5 West 15th st.

A YOUNG MAN OF PROTESTANT PRINCIPLES would like to engage in some respectable family as coachman and groom; has excellent recommendations; country preferred. Address G., box 145 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS COACHman (Scotch); references unexceptionable. Call on or address COACHMAN, at Brewster's Carriage Repository, 14th st. and 6th av.

A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR GROOM WANTED—By a man who thoroughly understands his business; has best of city reference. Address COACHMAN, Graham's saddlery store, 68 University place, for two days.

A COACHMAN'S OR GARDENER'S PLACE WANTED—By a steady Scotchman; fully competent in every respect; best city reference. Address B., box 260 Herald office.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESpectable Protestant man; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; is willing to make himself generally useful. Call at or address 320 5th av., between 27th and 28th sts., in the harness store.

A STRICTLY TEMPERATE, STEADY YOUNG MAN wishes a situation as coachman; understands gardening; a good milker; would make himself generally useful. A gentleman can find a good man by addressing P. MORAN, 32 Ridge st. No objection to city or country.

ASSISTANT GARDENER AND HIS WIFE WANTED.—The head gardener on a gentleman's place a few miles from the city is desirous of meeting with a respectable couple, without family; Protestants; the man as assistant gardener and his wife to take charge of the laundry and act as housekeeper for two other men employed on the place; liberal compensation will be paid; but it is essential that the antecedents of each will bear the strictest scrutiny. Address HEAD GARDENER, box 2,235 Post office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE young man; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; three years' city references. Address COACHMAN, 336 6th av., Bixby's harness store.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROtestant man; thoroughly understands his business; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at or address 15 West 44th st.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man (married); thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country. Call on or address J. Cadder's store, 1,252 Broadway.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTable, industrious single man; thoroughly understands his business; excellent groom, experienced driver; best city references. Address W. H., box 129 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTable, industrious man, Scotch; thoroughly understands his business; excellent groom; experienced city driver; best city reference. Address W., elevator, box 195 Herald office.

E. AND A. M. (MARRIED) WANTS A SITUAtion as coachman; has expert city reference. Call on or address J. W., 365 3d av., top door.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST class English gardener in all its branches; is a single man; best references. Address J. B., Herald office.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED man; no family; is a first class gardener in all branches; greenhouse, hot and cold grapery. Address J. or one week, R. R., box 341 Herald office.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man; practical gardener; is a good fruit, flower and vegetable gardener; can be highly recommended. Address A. R., box 337 Herald office.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTIcal single man, sober and trustworthy; to take charge of a first class place, where improvements and care are required; best references. Address J. F. B., Herald office.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST class fruit, flower, vegetable and hothouse gardener; married; no children; best references. Address TITUS, box 207 Herald office, for two days.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTIcal gardener in all the departments; greenhouse, hot and cold grapery. Address R. M. ELLIS, 25 Park place, for gardener. RICHARD O'REILLY.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED man, without encumbrance; has thoroughly learned his business, and can come well recommended for good home, grapery, vegetable gardening, &c. Address D. F., at Bridgeman's seed store, 476 Broadway.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPErienced first class man, in every department of the business; refer on his reference, which are the top, not an unchangeable newspaper puffing; highest and best places a specialty. Address LEONELLE, box 910 Herald office.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED man, no family; thoroughly competent in the management of greenhouses and grapery, and all other branches in gardening; good references. Call for H. F., at Mr. Alfred Bridgeman's seed store, 476 Broadway, from 11 till 3, for two days.

LANDSCAPE GARDENER DESIRES AN ENGAGEment. Address R. O. WEBB, seed store, 52 Park place, New York.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE AGED MARried man, as practical gardener; English, no family; best reference. Address C. C., Astoria, Long Island, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN OR GROOM; thoroughly understands his business; has first class city reference as to capacity. Call at 129 West 17th st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE AGED PROtestant man; understands care of horses and plain gardening. Address box 149 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GARDENER, BY A MARried man; understands the care of horses and cows; willing and obliging, honest, sober and industrious; city reference. Address M. C., box 103 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, YOUNG MAN (single), fully competent and well recommended; no objection to the country. Can be seen at private stable, 20th st., Lexington av. MARTIN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 22 YEARS OF AGE, a situation as coachman in the country; can milk and will make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place. Address WILLIAM YOUNG, Uptown Branch Herald office.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE, AS COACHMAN AND cook. Must have satisfactory references. Apply to JAMES S. MYLES, 26 Pine st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A young German; best references. Address Y. Z., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; city or country; good reference. Address D. B., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COLORED SINGLE man, as coachman; capable in every respect; can give satisfactory reference. Address B. W. L., Herald office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN (COLORED PREFERRED). Call, with recommendations, at 29 Nassau st., room No. 6, between 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION AS coachman; good city reference. Apply at 124 West 38th st., private stable.

WANTED—BY A FARM HAND WHO CAN PLOUGH, mow, take care of horses, cows, &c., a situation. Apply at Plimpton's Buildings, 9th and Stuyvesant sts., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GOOD AMERICAN coachman, married, who will be found willing, obliging and very handy. Address JAMES P. WHITE, 125 West 25th st., room 15.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation for a German coachman; can drive four-in-hand; good city reference. Call on or address T. S., coachman, 230 East 40th st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION AS coachman; understands the care and treatment of horses; best city reference from last employer. Call on or address N. J. W., 209 East 40th st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION AS coachman and gardener; can make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place. Address J., box 127 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND TO work on a gentleman's place and make himself generally useful; aged 30; best references. Address J. R., box 127 Herald office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A MAN of 22 years' experience; best city reference from last place. Call on or address for two days P. G., at Mason's stables, Twenty-first street, between 5th av. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM, BY A YOUNG man, lately married; understands the care and management of horses thoroughly; no objection to the country. Inquire of THOMAS NOBLE, 27 Wall st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND COACHman, by a strictly sober man, who thoroughly understands his duties; will endeavor to please; best city reference. Address COACHMAN, box 194 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A MARried man with two children; one who has a thorough knowledge of his business; a Protestant; is trustworthy and honest. Address G. W., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER—BY A personal man (married), who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches—care and management of greenhouses, graperies and a practical knowledge of plain gardening generally. Address N. T., Yonkers Post office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN (SINGle); is a first class groom; also a good assistant gardener or garden hand; is willing and obliging. Any gentleman wishing his services will find ample satisfaction by addressing M. B., box 141 Herald office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY MAN AND WIFE; NO encumbrance; both English Protestants; man as coachman and gardener; wife as first class cook; have first class references. Address for two days W. G., box 102 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, single, a situation as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; no objection to the country; best references can be given. Call at or address 225 West 27th st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN A situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; is a good groom and careful driver and is strictly sober; can furnish best reference. Address WILLIAM, 1,231 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND farmer, by a married man with no incumbrances; thoroughly understands his business; wife is a good dairy woman; can give the very best references. Call or address J. N., in the seed store, 251 Fulton street.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SINGLE MAN (Swiss), a situation as gardener; understands thoroughly the care of greenhouse, graperies, hot or cold fruit trees, trimming, grafting; can take care of a gentleman's place; good references. Address for four days, L. K., gardener, 153 Wooster st., New York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A MARried man, with a very small family; is a first class driver, truly honest and sober; city or country; knows all about the care of horses and carriages; has the best reference from his present employer. Call for John, coachman, 115 West 50th st., harness store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a reliable, single man, aged 25, who thoroughly understands the proper care and management of horses; can milk if required; can be highly recommended as to honesty, industry and sobriety; don't use tobacco. Address M. L., box 107 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST CLASS GARdener, who thoroughly understands hot and cold graperies, stove and greenhouse plants, vegetables, &c.; has fine ideas in laying out and improving gentlemen's grounds; married; no encumbrance; English; good reference. Call on or address for four days GARDENER, No. 9 John st., in the seed store.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF OUR NUMEROUS uptown patrons we have opened a Branch Office at 1,246 Broadway, corner Thirty-first street, for receiving advertisements and subscriptions for the NEW YORK HERALD without extra charge. This is the only authorized branch office in this city. Open from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. every day in the year.

AN ACCOMPLISHED, HARD WORKING REAL EState clerk wanted. Apply, before 10 or after 4 P. M., to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL A VERY DESIRABLE and profitable article, needed by every family; can realize a very handsome living. Apply at 319 Broadway, room No. 5.

A CHANCE FOR MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS to learn Telegraphing for $20. THOMPSON'S Telegraphing Institute, 291 Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute. Day and evening. Demand for operators.

AT THE LEXINGTON AV. TURKISH BATHS, CORner 27th st.—An honest, healthy, large, strong, intelligent, industrious, strictly temperate American or Englishman, age about 30; references required.

COOK WANTED IN A PUBLIC INSTITUTION; A good man, with a wife no objection; the woman as laundress or to do general housework. Apply to Mr. BATES, Stranger's Rest, 510 Pearl st.

OFF

ROOMERS WANTED.

LARGE, FURNISHED ROOM, WITH FIRST CLASS Board, to gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. References. 42 East Nineteenth street.

BLOCK FROM BROADWAY, THOMAS' RESTAURANT, 28 West Fourth street (European plan). Rooms to let, with or without Board. Elegant dining rooms for private parties.

BLOCK FROM FIFTH AVENUE.—NICELY FURnished Rooms, suitable for gentlemen; house and table first class; price moderate. 103 Waverley place.

5TH AVENUE, 343.—A DESIRABLE, HANDSOMELY furnished Second Floor, with two large Rooms above, to let, en suite or otherwise, to families or gentlemen; table first class.

$6 TO $10.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH EXCELlent Board, for families and single persons, at 173 and 176 Bleecker street, six doors west of Broadway.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK—FOR DESIRABLE FURnished Rooms, with good Board, for families or single gentlemen. Apply at 160 and 162 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

11 UNIVERSITY PLACE, CORNER OF EIGHTH street.—Front Rooms, singly and en suite, on first and second floors, to let, with Board; terms reasonable. References.

14TH STREET, CORNER OF SECOND AVENUE, 320 and 322.—Medium sized double Rooms, with large pantries, hot and cold water, on second and third floors, to let, with Board.

14TH STREET, 221 WEST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished Rooms, on second floor, for families or gentlemen, with first class Board; also hall room; terms moderate; references exchanged.

16 ABINGDON SQUARE (HORTON'S).—LARGE, COMfortable Rooms, fire, gas, superior Board, for two, $6 each; single Room, $7. Bleecker street and Eighth avenue lines of cars pass the door.

16 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—THIRD STORY front Room to let, with Board, to a family or single gentlemen. Reference.

17 WAVERLEY PLACE.—TO LET, SQUARE ROOM, newly furnished, with Board.

17 UNIVERSITY PLACE.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, one very large Room on third floor, front, furnished as parlor, with Piano; use, fire; house first class.

17 LIVINGSTON PLACE, ON STUYVESANT square.—One suite of handsome family Rooms, with private hall; two single Rooms, with first class Board, at moderate prices. References required.

19 IRVING PLACE.—A SECOND FLOOR, NICELY furnished, with Board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentleman; private table if desired; references.

21 EAST TWENTIETH STREET.—FIRST AND SECond Floors, handsomely furnished, to gentlemen or families, with Breakfast; also single Rooms. No moving in May. References exchanged.

21ST STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND FOURTH avenue.—A family occupying their own house can rent two or three Rooms, with Board. Parties desiring superior accommodations apply at Everett Library, 582 Sixth avenue.

23 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, IN A private family a furnished front Room and Bedroom, with or without partial Board. No removal in May.

25 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, THIRD HOUSE from Fifth Avenue Hotel.—To let, a handsomely furnished front Parlor and Bedroom, with first class Board.

26 CLINTON PLACE.—SUITS OF FURNISHED front Rooms, with Board, for gentleman and wife or party of gentlemen. Also single Rooms.

26 CLINTON PLACE.—SUITS OF FURNISHED front Rooms, with Board, for a family or party of gentlemen, and a neatly furnished Parlor; also single Rooms. References exchanged.

30 UNION SQUARE.—AN ELEGANT FURNISHED front Parlor to let, with or without Board. Reference exchanged.

35 GRAMERCY PARK, EAST TWENTIETH STREET.—Desirable furnished Suite and several single Rooms to let, with or without Board; all modern conveniences; excellent cuisine; price moderate.

41 EAST NINETEENTH STREET, NEAR BROADway.—A Suite of Rooms, handsomely furnished, on first floor, to rent, with Board; also single Rooms, suitable for gentlemen.

42 EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—ROOMS TO let, with Board, on second floor; Room for single gentleman, with references.

43 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADway and University place.—To let, two pleasant Rooms on first floor, with or without Board; small, quiet family.

44 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—A SPLENDID Suite of Rooms on the second floor to let, with Board; also other pleasant Rooms; location and family desirable.

48 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms to let, to gentlemen, with or without Board. References exchanged.

53 EAST NINTH STREET.—FIRST CLASS FRENCH Board.—Splendidly furnished Rooms for families or single gentlemen, with or without Board; references exchanged.

52 BOND STREET.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH first class Board. Terms very reasonable. Reference.

53 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Large second floor Room, with Board, for gentleman and wife; also large Room on fourth floor for two. References required.

57 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, ONE DOOR EAST OF Fifth avenue.—Furnished Rooms to rent, with first class Board.

58 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—Furnished Rooms on the third floor to rent, to gentlemen or a family, with or without Board. References.

64 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, THIRD DOOR FROM Fifth avenue.—Nicely furnished Rooms, for gentlemen, without board, in the family of a young widow; terms moderate; references exchanged.

80 LEXINGTON AVENUE.—A HALL ROOM TO LET, with or without Board.

86 ANN STREET.—TWO HANDSOMELY FURnished front Rooms on second floor; hot and cold water; fire, gas, with good Board; suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. References.

110 EAST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, BETWEEN Fourth and Lexington avenues.—A gentleman and wife or gentleman can have elegant accommodations, with Board, in a small family; references.

112 WEST THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—A PRIVATE family will let a second story front Room, with ample closet room, hot and cold water, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, with or without Board. Location five doors from Grand Hotel.

132 WEST THIRTEENTH STREET.—A LARGE SECond story sunny Room, with Board, for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, in a private family; all modern improvements; terms $.0 a week.

134 MACDOUGAL STREET.—HANDSOMELY FURnished front Rooms, for families or single gentlemen, with Board; $14 and $15 for two, with fire; single Rooms, $6 and $7.

136 WEST 23D ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—HANDsomely furnished Parlor Floor, separate or together, for gentleman and wife; Board for lady.

137 WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET.—A PRIVATE family has two or three handsomely furnished Rooms to let, with Board; reference required.

159 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—TO LET, with good Board, a handsome front Room and Bedroom, southern exposure, at reasonable rates; house and neighborhood first class.

160 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—TWO PLEASANT Rooms well furnished to let, with or without Board, to single gentleman or gentleman and wife; terms very low; house contains modern improvements.

186 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEAR THIRTY-FIRST street.—A gentleman and wife can find a fine large or Suite of Rooms, with good Board; house and location first class; family private.

211 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET.—A PLEASANT front Parlor Chamber to let, suitable for gentleman and wife or young gentlemen in office. Also two small Rooms suitable for two gentlemen; terms from $5 to $8 per week; a good table; location desirable, from three to five minutes' walk from Stewart's store.

214 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—PLEASANT furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board; will let them en suite or separately; all improvements; no objection to ladies.

225 EAST FORTY-EIGHTH STREET.—TO LET, private family, to gentlemen, Rooms, with Breakfast, in a neatly furnished Rooms, with Board, in a private family, to gentlemen. Rooms down stairs and excellently located. References exchanged.

228 THIRTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN SEVENTH and Eighth avenues.—A neat, quiet Room, furnished, second floor, $12 a week; full Board for lady; fire and gas.

239 THIRD AVENUE, BETWEEN NINETEENTH and Twentieth streets.—A large furnished front Room to let, or would take a few respectable professional young men to board in a small American family. Apply all week.

305 TWELFTH STREET, NEAR SECOND AVENUE.—Large Room, with Board, for a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; small Room, for a gentleman, $7 per week.

307 WEST FIFTY-SECOND STREET.—A PRIVATE family can accommodate one or three gentlemen with handsomely furnished Apartments, single or en suite, with or without Board; or single gentleman.

311 WEST 23D ST., BETWEEN SIXTH AND SEVENTH AVS.—A private family has to let some furnished Rooms, with or without Board; terms moderate; references.

316 WEST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET.—TO LET, FURnished, with or without Board, a very pleasant Parlor and Reception Room, separate or together, in a private family of gentlemen; location and all the modern improvements; location quiet. References exchanged.

319 LEXINGTON AVENUE, BETWEEN THIRTIEth and Thirty-fifth streets.—A large and comfortably furnished Room to let, with Board, to a single gentleman or gentleman and wife; references required.

321 EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board, front and third story front Rooms, newly and handsomely furnished; gas, hot and cold water, modern improvements; family private; American. References.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WISH TO LET—WITH BOARD, Third Floor (except half bedroom), to family with children or to young gentlemen; house near Sixth avenue and Twenty-fifth street; quiet and desirable neighborhood. Address, with name and references, SIXTH AVENUE, Herald office.

A PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS (TO BE VACATED shortly) to let, with first class Board, at the Parker House, southeast corner of Broadway and Twenty-sixth st.

A LADY CAN HAVE SO ED BEFORE AND DURING confinement, and private school; cab, $5. Inquire at 1 Madison avenue, 144 and 146 West Twenty-seventh street, near Seventh avenue.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING IN THEIR OWN house, East Twenty-first street, near Broadway, will let, with Board, Parlor and Bedroom, elegantly furnished, second floor, to suit. Address M. Ia. Herald office.

BOARDERS WANTED.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN FORTY-SIXTH STREET will let, with Board, a second story front Room nicely furnished. Address PRIVATE FAMILY, Herald office.

A LADY, LIVING ONE BLOCK FROM A GOOD school, would Board a child, with every care requisite to its health and comfort. Call at 148 East Ninety-first st.

A PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST DESIRING A FLOOR or an entire House, with or without Board, on Twenty-sixth street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue, apply at Everett Library, 582 Sixth avenue.

I WISH TO MEET WITH A PARTY WHO WILL DISpose of first class Household Furniture and take payment in board. Address PRUDENCE, Herald office.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF OUR NUMEROUS uptown patrons we have opened a Branch Office at 1,246 Broadway, corner of Thirty-first street, for receiving advertisements and subscription for the NEW YORK HERALD without extra charge. This is the only authorized branch office in this city. Open from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. every day in the year.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT FIRST CLASS Board, between Fourteenth and Twentieth streets and Irving place and Sixth avenue. Address, with terms, T., box 171 Herald office.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO ARRANGE with a private family for a handsomely furnished Room and Breakfast; the location must be on the west side and not above Twenty-fourth street; boarding houses or families who make a business of letting rooms need not apply. Address, with terms, G., box 197 Herald office.

A.—WANTED, A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH HALF Room attached, for gentleman, wife and sister, with Board for the ladies; location between Eighth and Fourteenth streets. Address FURNISHED ROOM, 697 Broadway, room No. 7.

BOARD WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, BY A YOUNG married woman soon to be confined, with a widow or in a small family; terms must moderate. Address HOWARD, box 156 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GIRL NINE YEARS OLD, in a respectable family. Address, stating price, A. L., box 5,838 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, IN A PRIvate family; location between Fourteenth and Twenty-third streets; must be within ten minutes' walk of Broadway; terms $9 per week. Address BOARD, box 163 Herald Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

HOBOKEN BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERIcan gentleman. Address, stating terms and full particulars, box 147 Post office, Hoboken.

LARGE AND SMALL ROOM, ADJOINING, WITH Board, for a gentleman, wife and child five years old; location between Thirteenth and Twenty-fifth streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues preferred. Terms must be moderate; reference given and required; boarding houses need not reply. Address T. H. S., box 3,412 Post office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, BOARD IN a respectable family, in the neighborhood of Second avenue and Sixth street. Address, stating terms, N. Y., Herald office.

WANTED—A SECOND STORY FRONT ROOM AND small Room adjoining, in a strictly private family, by two ladies and child 6 years of age. Terms $22 per week. References exchanged. Address C. B., 144 East Forty-fourth street.

WANTED—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM and Bedroom, with Board for the lady; must be above Twenty-eighth street. Address box 88, 888 Broadway.

WANTED—BOARD, FOR A YOUNG MAN, HALF Room preferred, between Eighteenth and Twenty-ninth streets and Fourth and Seventh avenues. Terms about $7 or $8. Address WALLACE, box 4,420 Post office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, A COMfortably furnished Room, with Breakfast and Tea, in a private family. Address, with terms, G. E. R., Herald office.

WANTED—BETWEEN FIFTIETH AND SEVENTIETH streets and Second and Fourth avenues, Board for gentleman and wife; terms moderate. Call at or address hat store, corner Sixty-third street and Third avenue.

WANTED—ROOM AND BOARD, BY A GENTLEMAN, between Twenty-first and Twenty-third streets, west; terms not over $35 a month. Address Mr. JONES, 251 West Twentieth street.

HOTELS.

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF OUR NUMEROUS uptown patrons we have opened a Branch Office at 1,245 Broadway, corner Thirty-first street, for receiving advertisements and subscription for the NEW YORK HERALD without extra charge. This is the only authorized branch office in this city. Open from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. every day in the year.

A SELECT FAMILY HOTEL, FIFTH AVENUE. Twenty-second street and Broadway. Madison Park Hotel.—Table and accommodations first class; boarding house rates; references required.
J. W. WADSWORTH, Proprietor.

LIBBY HOTEL, WARREN STREET, ONE BLOCK from City Hall.—Rooms, 50c. and 75c. a day; $3 and $4 a week. Family Rooms, $1 and $1 50 a day; $4 to $6 a week.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, 39 BOWERY, CORNER Bayard street.—200 light Rooms, neatly furnished, $3 to $1 per week; 50c. and 60c. per night; for gentlemen only.

STUYVESANT HOUSE, 759 BROADWAY, IS OPEN under new management, for the reception of permanent and transient guests; Rooms with or without Board and good accommodation, at moderate rates; location unsurpassed.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN and wife, within one hour's ride of the city and near the water; farm house preferred. Address, with reference, H. L. DANIEL, 18 Moore street, New York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, FROM ABOUT APRIL 1, Board for gentleman, wife, child and nurse; a private family, pleasantly located within a short distance of the city, preferred. Address B. C. C., Herald office.

WANTED—BOARD IN THE COUNTRY, FOR FAMILY of seven adults, three children and two nurses, within 40 miles of city. Address, with terms, location, accessibility, &c., G. W. B., Herald office.

FOR SALE.

A SPLENDID CHANCE.—LARGE FIRST CLASS Dining saloon for sale cheap; doing a fine business; everything complete and in fine order. Call at 67 Bowery, New York.

A NO. 1 ENGLISH FREE AND EASY FOR SALE cheap for cash; a good chance. Address A. H., Herald office.

A.—FOR SALE, STOCK, LEASE AND FIXTURES OF an old established Grocery; will be sold cheap; other business to attend to. Inquire at 238 Second avenue.

A.—FOR SALE—BARBERS, CORNER LIQUOR Stores, Billiard Saloons, Oyster and Dining Saloons, Cigar Stores, Restaurants, Groceries, Meat Markets, Livery Stable, Smoking Pipe Manufactories, Boot and Shoe Stores, Broadway Millinery Stores, Country Stores, Hotels. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A TIPTOP DISTILLERY AND FAMILY LIQUOR Store, with stock, complete good fixtures, cheap rent, for $550. Fine location; best part of Sixteenth ward. CAMPBELL & CO., 230 Bowery.

A WELL ESTABLISHED RESTAURANT, ELEGANTLY fitted up, cooking utensils all complete, splendid location, doing a good business, cheap rent, can be bought at a bargain. CAMPBELL & CO., 230 Bowery.

A.—FOR SALE, AN OLD ESTABLISHED CORNER Liquor Store, elegantly arranged; best part of west side of town; four years' lease at a nominal rent. Apply to JOHN A. DUNN & CO., 253 Bowery.

A.—FOR SALE, THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND FIVE years' Lease of the best corner Liquor Store down town; to an enterprising man a rare chance; satisfactory reason for selling. Apply at No. 2 Cortlandt street.

A.—SAFES FOR SALE.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF second hand Safes for sale at very low prices. AMERICAN STEAM SAFE COMPANY, 206 Broadway.

AN ESTABLISHED BOOK AND STATIONERY BUSIness, with Stock and Fixtures, for sale at great sacrifice, on account of sickness. Store to let. Apply at 119 Sixth av.

COAL YARD FOR SALE—AT STAMFORD, CONN., near the steamboat landing, on the canal; it is completely fitted; a fine opportunity for an enterprising man. Apply to JOHN H. SECORD, on the premises.

COAL, COAL, CHEAP FUEL.—FOR SALE, FOUR Patents on Stoves for burning kerosene or petroleum oil; will cost half the price of coal; no danger of explosions. Liberal arrangements made with parties wishing to purchase or manufacture. Address or call on S. T. McDOUGALL, 173 Broadway, room 52.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—IN NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.; excellent location, doing a good trade; long lease; low rent; reason for selling, ill health. For particulars, call at 59 Pine street, room 14, or address PHARMACY, New Brunswick, N. J.

DRUG STORE, LOCATED ON A LEADING AVENUE; good business, full stock; $3,000; year rent, two years' lease. Address PHARMACY, Herald office.

FOR SALE—A GOOD CHANCE—A FIRST RATE Corner Liquor Store, convenient to forty and one houses, as the owner is retiring from business. No agents. Address R., box 132 Herald office.

FOR SALE THE LEASE AND FIXTURES OF AN old established First Class and Fancy Liquor Store, doing a good business. Apply at 331 Bowery street.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, LEASE AND FIXTURES OF Store and Building, near Union Broadway and Sixth avenue; suitable for dentist; three gas fixtures.
R. H. DINE, 587 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—THREE YEARS' LEASE, GOODWILL, Stock and Fixtures of a very good family market, in the best location in Brooklyn; old established; can prove doing a cash trade of $12,000 a year; will be good chance, as the owner cannot attend to it. Address WILLIAM, Herald office.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF ENGLISH ANTI-TOLLING, and popular Paint, at WIGGINS' Sign Paint, 170 West Twenty-sixth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

FOR SALE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF FANCY Store, 193 Cherry street. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—THE GOOD WILL AND FIXTURES, WITH a five year's Lease, of Dye Goods Store, No. 56 Sixth avenue, doing a established four years; reason for selling some wealth. CRAFT & CO.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, ONE OF THE finest established Liquor Stores in the city; located in a very large and healthy neighborhood; will prove a fortune to the purchaser; the store is in fine order. Here stands high.
WM. B. CLEVELAND, 566 Eighth avenue.

FOR SALE—A WELL PAYING GROCERY STORE, with whole, cheap rent, business; other business; good will; Grocery, Liquors, &c.; $1 a week; rent $35. Apply to FOGARTY & CO., 315 Bowery.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE—A FIRST CLASS, OLD established, popular Fancy Goods Business, on Broadway. MONTGOMERY.
ISAAC A. BIGGS & SON, 276 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS STORE, with Fixtures, cheap, on good cash terms. Apply at 361 Fourth avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A CORNER LIQUOR STORE IN Brooklyn; the corner place of the city; [illegible] to attend to. Address [illegible] Herald office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE SAMPLE ROOM AND RESTAURANT; location good; rent low. Apply to 40, 41, TYLER, 87 and 89 Hudson street, from 12 to 2 o'clock, for one week.

FOR SALE—THE GOOD WILL, FIXTURES, RECIPES and Lease of the well known Tea and Fancy Cake Store, 51 East Twentieth street, established on Broadway in 1849. Call on or address J. S. CARLETON, as above.

FOR SALE—FIVE YEARS' LEASE OF PROMINENT corner Store and Basement down town, with or without Fixtures of restaurant and bar; or will exchange for country Place of equal value. Apply to GEORGE P. SERWIN, 129 Duane street, corner of West Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP THE STOCK OF A MUSIC AND stationery store, in Bds to suit. Address S., box 192 Herald office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a well located, handsomely fitted up and respectable corner Liquor Store. Particulars by addressing A. B., Herald office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST CLASS DRUG Store in Brooklyn. The owner has engaged in a business out of town. Address W. A. M., Herald office.

STAND FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON MARKET, 8, near corner Fulton and West streets, suitable for a wholesale butcher or the foreign and domestic fruit trade; fine location. Apply at 241 West Washington Market.

TO MILLINERS.—FOR SALE, A FIRST CLASS MILlinery and Fancy Store, established nine years, in a Western city of 15,000 inhabitants; Stock, Fixtures and Lease from $5,000 to $6,000; the only first class millinery in the city; present owner retiring in consequence of ill health. For particulars apply to JOHNSON, BURNS & CO., 510 Broadway, or to Miss FLYNN, 819 Broadway.

TO MILLINERS.—A DIVISION STREET MILLINERY Store, long established, will be sold cheap for cash, with Lease, Good-Will and Fixtures. Address SELLING OUT, Herald office.

TO PORK PACKERS.—FOR SALE, A STEAM TANK, Boiler, Steam Pump, &c., formerly used at avenue A and Thirteenth street. Apply to MOSES KAHN, 218 avenue A.

THE BEST LIQUOR STORE IN THE ELEVENTH ward for sale. Inquire at KELLY'S, Nineteenth street and Third avenue, for two days, after 10 A. M.

$300.—FOR SALE, CIGAR STORE, DOING A GOOD business; rent $22, with apartments. 56 Carmine street.

$1,800 CASH WILL BUY A GOOD GROCERY AND Liquor Store in a first rate neighborhood in Brooklyn, E. D.; cheap lease, good stock and a fair run of customers; no agents. Address R. W., Herald office.

MACHINERY.

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF OUR NUMEROUS uptown patrons we have opened a Branch Office at 1,245 Broadway, corner Thirty-first street, for receiving advertisements and subscription for the NEW YORK HERALD without extra charge. This is the only authorized branch office in this city. Open from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. every day in the year.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE 25 HORSE POWER BEAM Steam Engine, in good order; also Boilers. Will be exchanged for a Lathe and Planer. For particulars apply to HENRY SEYMOUR & CO., 82 Beekman street, New York.

A SECOND HAND LATHE AND PLANER; LATHE to swing 12 to 14 inches; planer 3 or 4 foot bed. Address A. U. BOGART, 262 West Eleventh street.

FOR SALE—AN ENGINE, WITH CYLINDER, 12 inches diameter, 36 inch stroke, and two Boilers, each 4 feet diameter and 15 feet long; all in complete order; will be sold very cheap.
J. J. TAYLOR & CO., 68 Cortlandt street.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER, COMpletely horse; can now be seen running; will be sold cheap, as owners have no further use for it. Apply at 261 Pearl street, in office.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—A FINE 25 HORSE Engine and one of 10 horse; must be sold; at 520 West 35.

HOADLEY'S PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES. Send for a circular. S. C. HOADLEY & Co., 46 Cortlandt and 93, 95 and 97 Liberty street.

MACHINERY FOR SALE—LATHES, DRILLS, TRIP. Hammer, Vises, &c. Inquire of C. S. OSBORNE, 95 Mechanic st., Newark, N. J.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING BEtween the undersigned, under the firm name of J. A. Solomon & Co., as jobbers and dealers in hats, caps, &c., at the city of Davenport, Iowa, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All liabilities are assumed by Joseph A. Solomon, who alone is authorized to liquidate in behalf of the firm.
J. A. SOLOMON.
DAVID LAST.
Dated New York, Feb. 20, 1871.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED REAL ESTATE AND INSUrance Agency for sale, to close an estate; price $2,500. Address EXECUTOR, box 147 Herald office.

AN INTEREST IN A WHOLESALE DRUG STORE for sale, on account of sickness; price $10,000; half cash required. Principal feature, specialties; large profits. No agents negotiated with. Address SPECIALTIES, Herald office.

A PARTY, WITH $5,000, WOULD LIKE TO JOIN another party of about same amount in the produce commission; the advertiser has experience of eight years; can command a good shipping trade. Address, with real name, PRODUCE, Herald office.

A HALF INTEREST IN A MANUFACTURING BUSIness; article costs 50., sells for 150.; wanted in every house; monopoly; required $250.
E. S. BENNETT, 595 Broadway.

A.—$1,200 WILL BUY A VALUABLE LEASE, ELEgant Fixtures, Furniture, Good Will and Business of an old established, well known, genteel, profitable Commission Business; net profits last year $5,000. Address CHANCE, Herald office.

BUSINESS WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES to associate himself with a manufacturer of some staple article in good demand, or would purchase whole or part of a patent of such an article; from $5,000 to $8,000 to invest. Address for five days OUSINESS, Herald office.

I WILL INVEST FROM $2,000 TO $4,000 IN ANY good and honorable business not connected with the sale of wines and liquors; would prefer an interest in some established mercantile business. Agents need not reply, and only those who are willing to give particulars of business and where located, all of which shall be confidential, send address CONFIDENTIAL, box 216 Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED TAILOR, for a clothing and tailor store. Apply to F. THYLER, 450 Fifth avenue, Brooklyn.

PARTNER WANTED.—IN AN ESTABLISHED GROcery, on a good thoroughfare, and now doing a good business; capital required, $10,000. Address B. S., box 4,025 New York Post office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO EXTEND A WELL ESTABlished, successful manufacturing business, paying large profits; strictly first class and safe.
ISAAC A. BIGGS & SON, 276 Broadway.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AUCTION AND COMMISmission Business. Active man investing $700 and services can have an excellent opportunity by applying at 50 West Thirty-first street, corner of Broadway.

THE ADVERTISER DESIRES TO CONNECT HIMSELF with a good active business where $1,000 to $5,000 could be made available. Address A. P., box 120 Herald office.

TO PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS.—THE PROPRIETOR of a handsome Mineral Spring Property, comprising new, spacious and substantial hotel buildings, furnished with every requisite, extensive grounds, springs, several in number, celebrated for their valuable medicinal qualities, surroundings of great natural beauty, easy access, and a large and increasing summer patronage, would like to arrange with competent parties to organize and conduct a permanent Health Institution or Water Cure. Address S. R., No. 7 Beekman street, room 17.

WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN AS ACTIVE OR special partner in an old established business, with a capital of from $2,000 to $5,000. Address B., box 172 Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE THE POSITION of general agent or superintendent of a manufacturing company; must be a competent bookkeeper; one who will invest at least $2,000 in the capital stock of the company and be willing to work in the building up of a new business. Address MANUFACTURER, box 3,032 Post office.

WANTED—A TRUSTY MAN, WITH $650, TO INVEST and become partner in a light manufacturing business; pays well; easily learned. Address T. D., 171 Broadway, room 16, for three days.

WANTED—A RELIABLE PERSON TO TAKE ONEhalf interest in a wholesale and retail Provision and Produce Business; an unusual opportunity is offered. Call at 450 Greenwich street.

WANTED—ENERGETIC MEN, WITH MEANS, TO EXamine an article in the hardware line that clears 200 to 400 per cent; manufacture for New York State for sale at a bargain. 279 West Twenty-third street, basement.

WANTED—A MAN WITH SMALL CAPITAL; PAYING business; thoroughly established; satisfactory reasons for change. Apply to [illegible] H. HUNTON, 30 Fulton street, room No. 5.

$300 FOR A CONFECTIONERY.—LOW RENT; good location; old established. Clear Store at a bargain; Liquor Store very cheap if sold to-day. 278 West Twenty-third street, basement.

$400.—LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS WILL BE OFfered to a suitable party willing to assist in an established medical business; no knowledge of medicine required. 697 Broadway, room 32.

$500.—WANTED—A MAN WITH THIS AMOUNT to cash, to take an interest and act as treasurer of a manufacturing company. Address L., box 141 Herald office.

$500.—PARTNER WANTED—BUSINESS DIAmonds, watches, jewelry, opera, &c., also Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. Particulars with G. FONTAINE, 16 Broad Exchange street.

$2,000.—WANTED, ACTIVE OR SILENT PARTNER; business is capable of proportionate and legitimate sales; profits of the year just ended; [illegible] Apply between 12 M. and 2 P. M. at No. 2 Dey street, third floor, room No. 2. No agents.

$3,000.—FOR SALE, HALF INTEREST IN AN enterprise that will pay $300,000 inside of six months; a rare chance to a business. Apply at No. 195 Broadway, room No. 18.

$5,000.—A PARTY HAVING THIS AMOUNT TO invest can hear of an opportunity for obtaining REFINER, box 126 Herald office.

$10,000 TO $20,000.—THE ADVERTISER WILL INvestigate about equal to some good business; [illegible] Communications confidential. Address M. TOUSSAINT, Herald office.

$10,000 WANTED FOR MANUFACTURING PURposes.—Business profitable and positive over $200 daily. Will bear strict investigation. Parties wishing business and not afraid of their own shadow address for one week, stating location, CAPITAL, box 151 Herald office.

$15,000.—SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED, TO [illegible] Address [illegible] Herald office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A PERTINENT INQUIRY.
What was SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY regularly upon your table last [illegible]
Don't you think it time to [illegible] it regularly in the future? Only $4 a year.
SCRIBNER & CO., 654 Broadway, New York.

AMUSEMENTS.

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF OUR NUMEROUS uptown patrons we have opened a Branch Office at 1,246 Broadway, corner of Thirty-first street, for receiving advertisements and subscription for the NEW YORK HERALD without extra charge. This is the only authorized branch office in this city. Open from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. every day in the year.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE,
Twenty-fourth street, near Broadway.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½.
SEVENTY-FIVE TIMES
of
"SARATOGA"
THE GREAT LOCAL COMEDY.
"THE COMIC SENSATION OF 1871." Herald.
"NOTHING ELSE IS TALKED OF IN SOCIETY." Times.
"SARATOGA CROWDS THE THEATRE STILL, AND has for three months." Sun.
"SARATOGA!"
NOW IN ITS LAST NIGHTS.
Seats secured twelve days ahead.

514—THEATRE COMIQUE,
514—THEATRE COMIQUE,
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.
BUTLER & GILMORE.....Managers.
NEW SENSATIONS. NEW STARS.
CROWDED AUDIENCES. SCREAMS OF LAUGHTER.
THE ADVENTURES OF LORD DUNDREARY,
THE GREAT LAURI TROUPE OF PANTOMIMISTS.
WHERE THE WOODBINE TWINETH.
ASHCROFT AND MORTON.
THE GRAND BALLET TROUPE.
MISS BLANCH AND GEORGE LEOPOLD.
in their Terrific Act.
HIGH JACK, THE BEELER.....HUGHEY DOUGHERTY.
Mr. Peaceable, a timorous old gentleman.....Geo. H. Coes.
Lew Rattler, James Wambold, Ed Ranker.
SEE SMALL BILLS. 100 DIFFERENT ACTS NIGHTLY.
Doors open at 6½; curtain rises at 7½.
Seats secured in advance. CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. SPECIAL.
ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT, MARCH 6,
Shakspeare's exquisite comedy of
"MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING,"
which will be presented for twelve times only.
with
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
as
"BENEDICK"
(for the first time in New York),
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as
"DON PEDRO,"
and
MR. J. B. McVICKER,
who has been specially engaged for the character of
"DOGBERRY,"
AND AN EFFICIENT CAST.
Every attention has been paid to the requirements of the play, embracing NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, MACHINERY, &c.
Box Sheet now open.

BOWERY THEATRE.
LAST WEEK OF MR. J. C. CAMPBELL.
LAST NIGHTS OF

J. C. CAMPBELL.	POMP. POMP. POMP.	STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION, RAILROAD SENSATION, STARTLING
J. C. CAMPBELL.	POMP. POMP.	DULL.

DRAMA OF ZELINA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers.....JARRETT & PALMER
IMMENSE SUCCESS
and 150th performance of the
BLACK CROOK,
DECIDED HIT OF THE NEW GRAND BALLET,
THE DEMONS' REVEL,
with its new and elegant costumes,
wonderful and startling effects,
beautiful and original music,
and embracing in its performance the entire ballet force of this establishment.
THE CELEBRATED BIZARELLI BROTHERS,
the Gymnasts of the world.
HORS. SIEGRIST
and the
TWO BEAUTIFUL BOYS,
aged 8 and 4 years, in their
FAMOUS SCENA DE SALON.
ELEVENTH WEEK OF THE WONDERFUL MAJILTONS
AND THE GREAT SKATERS,
with all the superb scenery,
brilliant effects,
magnificent tableaux.
MATINEE SATURDAY, AT HALF-PAST ONE.

STADT THEATRE, 45 AND 47 BOWERY.
GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
Tuesday, February 28,
HUGENOTTS,
with MDE. LILIENTHAL in her great role as
VALENTINE, with full Chorus and Orchestra.
Box office now open.

BRYANTS' NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23D STREET, between Sixth and Seventh ave., near Booth's theatre.
FIFTEENTH SEASON OF BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.
First time this season of the popular serio-comic sketch,
LES MISERABLES. LES MISERABLES.
Major Rocks....Neles Seymour; Hungry Jake....Dan Bryant
Decided hit of McAndrews' Passions on the Level.
Screames of laughter as Little Mac as
COCO, THE MONKEY OF THE PERIOD.
THE HAUNTED HOUSE, by Dave Reed and Theo. Jackson.
Tommy Sully's inimitable Songs and Dances.
THE BRILLIANT VOCALISTS, Messrs.
Dempster, Stanley, D'Alberti, Norman, Foster, Brookway.
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK. FAMILY MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2.
IN PREPARATION, MUCH ADO ABOUT SOMETHING.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE FOURTH Winter Exhibition, including the Water Colored Pictures, now open day and evening, will close on Saturday night, March 4.

TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS.
A large and constantly
increasing stock of
WOOD CUTS,
from fresh and original
designs, on hand at the
METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
97 Nassau street.
Old Herald Building.

PIANOFORTES.

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A STEINWAY PIANO AT A GREAT SACRIFICE for cash; a seven octave rosewood Pianoforte;

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

First Meeting of the Members in Consultation.

The Method of Proceeding Arranged.

The English Commissioners Doing the Agreeable to our Congressmen.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL SATURDAY NEXT.

WASHINGTON, Feb, 27, 1871.

The Joint High Commission held their first meeting this morning at the State Department, at eleven o'clock. It was necessarily informal, owing to the absence of nearly one-half the members of the Commission. Of the Commissioners on the part of the United States there were present Secretary Fish, General Schenck and Associate Justice Nelson. On the part of Great Britain, Earl De Gray, Professor Bernard and Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister.

The session lasted for over an hour, the preliminary part being rather of a social character. After an interchange of opinion on the best method of proceeding, the meeting adjourned until Saturday next, when the term of Senator Williams expires, and Judge Hoar, who is expected here to-morrow, will be present and complete the number designated on the part of the United States.

Sir John A. Macdonald, of Canada, telegraphed here to-day that he would probably arrive on Wednesday night or Thursday morning. He has engaged quarters at the Arlington and will be accompanied by his lady's suite and a retinue of servants.

Sir Stafford Northcote is due Wednesday at New York in the Russia, and on his arrival in Washington will take lodgings with the other English members of the Commission, at Mr. Phelps' residence, on K street.

To-morrow evening the British Commissioners will dine at Sir Edward Thornton's. on Wednesday evening at the residence of Secretary Fish, and on Thursday evening they will give a grand dinner party at their own residence, when the "roast beef and plumb pudding diplomacy" will be fairly inaugurated.

The members of the Commission and their adjuncts, Lord Tenterden, Viscount Goderich and Mr. Howard, devote much of their time in cultivating the acquaintance of the prominent officials and members of Congress. Soon after their arrival here the British Commissioners called and paid their respects to Senator Sumner, and to-day the Senator returned their calls. It is stated that the sessions of the High Commission will be purely of a diplomatic character, and every member is expected to keep a silent tongue until their deliberations are ended and the result is made known through the Executive channel.

Departure of Sir John A. Macdonald from Ottawa for Washington.

OTTAWA, Canada, Feb. 27, 1871.

Sir John A. Macdonald, accompanied by Lady Macdonald, Colonel Bernard, Deputy Minister of Justice; Mr. Whitacher, of the Fisheries Department, and Mr. Drinkwater, Sir John's private secretary, left for Washington this morning.

THE KNIGHT OF KINGSTON

The Honorable Member from Canada.

His Personal Appearance, History, Character and Sentiments—An Able Man—Probable Exit from Political Life—A Canadian Know Nothing—Peerages and Positions—Sir John's Views on the Fenians, the Fisheries, Annexation, Independence and Kindred Subjects.

PRESCOTT, Canada, Feb. 23, 1871.

Sir John A. Macdonald, M. P., K. C. B., Minister of Justice and Premier of Canada, D. C. L. of Oxford, &c., &c., is a man of about fifty-five years of age. He strongly resembles in his personal appearance Disraeli, the renowned English statesman. There is the same Mosaic cast of features, pliable mouth, hair disposed down the left side, so as to make a little go a long way, and velvet coat. Sir John is not a young man, and having been a *bon vivant* in his day is in but ordinary health. Last year he was prostrated for some time by an attack of a most painful disease, and his attendants fear that his strength will never be fully restored. Personally he is a "devilish good fellow," a brilliant conversationalist, given a little to anecdotes which Beecher might call "die-die," and the "life and soul of the festive board," as Mr. Ward described himself to the editor. As a politician he is, perhaps, one of the

ABLEST IN AMERICA.

He has engaged in politics for the last thirty years, and for fifteen or sixteen years has maintained himself in power with hardly a moment out of office. In company of Sir George E. Cartier he has headed the conservative ministries since 1858, as they were, if not nominal leaders, the actual chiefs of the Belleau-Campbell Cabinet. He was made a Knight Commander of the civil Order of the Bath for his distinguished services in bringing about confederation, and when he visited England, in 1864, was made D. C. L. by Oxford University. He is a lawyer by profession. As a speaker he is eloquent, persuasive, and, above all, excels in the peculiar style necessarily demanded of a leader of the House, who has to introduce bills and answer questions a hundred times a day. His speeches on confederation display, if not the eloquence of McGee, much more practicality and infinitely more research. He is deeply read in everything, from novels up to statistics, and this

UNIVERSAL INFORMATION

conduces to make him so brilliant a politician and so pleasant a companion. His mind is well stored with facts and precedents, and in knowledge of parliamentary tactics he has few equals. As a party engineer he is perfection itself. With ability he combines good temper. He is always as fresh and jaunty as Palmerston, evokes the most astounding and unexpected combinations when on his last political legs—as witness his coalition with Brown after opposing him for a life time, and the rapidity with which he appropriated to himself all of Brown's followers and then kicked that illustrious demagogue out of the Cabinet. His impudence is perfectly matchless, and he holds on to office like a singlehanded monkey to a palm tree. He does not sample, if he cannot carry a motion of his own, to vote against it and claim the defeat as a victory, and last year he performed that great political feat, a

TRIPLE somersault,

in three hours. Having introduced a tariff in the afternoon he found the House against it, withdrew it, went home to dinner, came back, reintroduced the measure and carried it. I regret to add that the conservative press at a distance suffered. They got the first telegrams announcing the withdrawal of the bill, and, as it was a very unpopular one, wrote leaders praising Sir John for his wisdom, then went home and left the midnight despatches to take care of themselves. Of course next morning they were pleased to find that the news column proclaimed the editor a liar, as it generally does in papers which don't follow the example of the HERALD.

Sir John A. Macdonald, familiarly known as "the

KNIGHT OF KINGSTON,"

has been twice married. Lady Macdonald—née Bernard and a sister of Colonel Bernard, the Deputy Minister of Justice—was married to him at St. George's church, Hanover square, London, when he was present with the Canadian delegates settling about the other union. She is much younger than her husband, but very devoted and clever. Last year his recovery was hastened by her womanly care, and she does as much to keep the party popular as he does. They have one child.

Sir John A. Macdonald is anything but well off. His salary is $5,000 a year, and as he is always in office it suffices for his expenses. But, although he has been so long in office, and has disposed of so much lucrative patronage, he has made nothing himself and has declined nominating himself to judicial office so as to serve his party. Consequently a fund is being raised as a testimonial, and I presume he will receive fifty or sixty thousand dollars from his friends—a gratuity well earned, for he has been faithful to the interests of his party, if

NOT TO HIS COUNTRY.

In politics he is what is called here a liberal conservative. He has been associated with that party which has distinguished itself by alliance with the Catholic priesthood and attachment to the British Crown, as opposed to the radicals, who desire the abolition of hierarchical rule, and those who desire independence or annexation.

You will see that Canada is represented by her most talented, as well as most prominent, public man, and that he will have few intellectual peers on the Commission—certainly none on the English side. His appointment is very popular, although there was a clamor raised by the insatiable French Canadians that Sir John Rose's place should have been filled by Sir George E. Cartier. At the same time private correspondence assures me that the Bluenoses of Nova Scotia are afraid that their rights will be imperilled by the ignoring of the maritime provinces on the Commission and the entrusting of their interests to the inland politicians, who, say they, know little of the succulency of our

SACRED CODFISH,

for which our Acadian forefathers "fit, fought and bled." Of course all this means that the Canadians are afraid that the Englishmen on the Commission will sell the St. Lawrence and the fisheries to the States for a song, and want the whole Commission to themselves. Hence there is considerable dissatisfaction in the country over the brusque manner in which the colonists have been treated by the imperial authorities, who dispose of their fisheries and canals as they will, without the common courtesy of saying "By your leave." The feeling of the House is well displayed in the following resolutions on the

FISHERY QUESTION,

which Sir Alexander T. Galt will introduce in a few days:—

Resolved, That this House recognizes, in the fullest manner, the importance to the cause of peace and civilization of the settlement of all questions and disputes between Great Britain and the United States; and in the special interests of Canada will rejoice to find the result of the Joint High Commission productive of cordial and lasting friendship between the two nations.

Resolved, That this House regards the control and disposal of our shore fisheries and the navigation of the inland waters of the Dominion as specially within the powers conveyed to the Parliament of Canada under the British North American act, and will view with the utmost concern and apprehension any proposals to alter or diminish the just rights of the Dominion in these respects, with one consent.

Resolved, That this House has always been and now is prepared to concede the most free and unrestricted use of the fisheries and inland navigation to the United States upon receiving as an equivalent therefor compensation in a modification of the United States commercial system, directed to a more free and liberal interchange of products of labor between the two countries.

Resolved, That the concession to the United States of the freedom of the fisheries of the St. Lawrence without such compensation would place Canada in a most disadvantageous position for future negotiations by depriving her of the means of offering any adequate equivalent for those concessions she is desirous of obtaining from that nation.

Resolved, That this House willingly consents to the consideration by the Joint High Commission of all subjects with which Canada is concerned with the United States, and will cheerfully make any sacrifices that may be required at its hands in the interests of the empire so far as it does not compromise the material interests and security of this country and directly tend to their undue subordination to the United States in future.

Sir John is very reticent, although very polite, when speaking of the Commission to which he has been appointed. He saith unto the political plunger "Shoo fly," and unto the interviewer, disguise himself how cunningly he may, "Don't boder me." The moment the conversation tends towards the fisheries, or the Fenian raids, or annexation, or any cognate subject, he gently closes his left eye and "regrets that he can give no information;" in fact is an

INCARNATE "DUNNO."

This reticence has been observed towards his most intimate associates, and if the question has been discussed with his fellow members of the Cabinet they "give no sign," leaky vessels though most of them generally are. They are able and willing to recount at vast length the ills whereto Canadian fish is heir, the policy of the Cabinet—you suggest that all that has been published in the HERALD of January 3. They acquiesce and consider that Canada owes a debt of gratitude to the HERALD that annexation to Ann street could but ill repay. "The Cabinet thinks—" "I beg your pardon, but the Cabinet has not been appointed to the Commission." Here you have reached the primeval oyster, the Ultima Thule. These politicians can all speak their desires, but they have not been taken into confidence, and they know nothing which the interviewer skilled in the confection of tasty intellectual meats out of conversational

OLD BOOTS

rejects utterly and promptly. This much alone can be established. The Canadian delegate does not go to Washington so much as an advocate as a judge; his action is likely to be in some degree independent, and there is no certainty that he may not swing round considerably towards the American pole if things work properly. I have, therefore, a difficult task to perform, to collate several statements from people who ought to know a little, who do know very little and who pretend to know a great deal, to distinguish between the opinions of the Cabinet and the convictions of the Premier, and from these sources and others more private and delicate of service withal to form a reliable statement of Sir John A. Macdonald's sentiments.

I must preface this by a piece of very important news, which reaches me from a very good source, and that is that Sir John is likely to retire from public life at the close of the sitting of this Commission. My informant says that there are two positions which he might be expected to assume. The first is the Chief Justiceship of the new Supreme Court of Canada. The second is the still more important and honorable office of

GOVERNOR GENERAL,

succeeding to Lord Lisgar. It is said that Lord Lisgar may be called home this autumn to be entrusted with still higher office in the colonial or, more probably, the diplomatic service, and that Sir John A. Macdonald would probably, indeed almost certainly, be made his successor. The Commission is to sit for at least four months, according to the anticipations of Sir John Rose. Thus Sir John A. Macdonald must be absent from his post as Premier during the whole session of the Canadian Parliament, and when the very existence of his ministry is so threatened that defeat is certain before adjournment. Secretary Fish is in his position—or he resigns, and, besides, the Commission will sit at Washington. There was a proposition made to bring it to Ottawa, but this was of course inadmissible. It seems, then, probable that Sir John A. Macdonald is finally to leave the Canadian Cabinet, and may embrace this opportunity of doing so with fresh honors upon him. Then, when the Commission

RISES FROM ITS LABORS

accept the Chief Justiceship, stepping thence into the gubernatorial chair. His successor as premier will be Sir George E. Cartier, who will ally himself with Mr. Galt, and when Sir John A. Macdonald takes the governorship Cartier will be made Chief Justice, and each will probably be raised to the peerage, especially as the probability of male issue is limited. The coming man for the premiership is then Dr. Tupper or Mr. Mackenzie, according to party victories, with Mr. Cauchon succeeding to Cartier's mantle as leader of the French and Mr. Langevin Governor of Quebec.

Such is the very complete state made up by the people at Ottawa, and which is very likely to be adopted. This would account for Sir John's willingness to leave Ottawa, rather than to ask the appointment in his stead of Cartier or Tupper, and would also explain the anticipations freely expressed that Sir John A. Macdonald will side with the more liberal British Commissioners in taking his view from the standpoint of imperial necessities and exigencies, rather than from the narrower provincial and anti-American views which have been hitherto avowed by his administration. I commend these points to the careful consideration of your readers.

AB INITIO.

I can state positively that while Sir John recognizes the superiority of the imperial power, he believes that the question of the fisheries and of free access to the St. Lawrence canals, their control and disposal belong specially to Canada, under the act providing for confederation (known as the British North America act). The Canadians might also be entitled to consideration since the questions have been left entirely to them for years, but the quid is gave and the quem taketh away—God save the Queen.

I am also informed that Sir John considers the action of England in not consulting Canada when proposing the Commission as leading to great discontent in Canada, as many people will conclude that Eng and would sacrifice Canada for the states. It also affords an opportunity for exclamation on the part of

DEMAGOGUES AND SECESSION PARTIES

in the United States, who may induce, perhaps by appeals on the ground of the Canadian rights, a crusade against England and her colonies. But he looks upon the action of England as proceeding rather from diplomatic necessities than from a deliberate desire to humiliate Canada. The relations between Canada and the States he considers more delicate than those between England and America, and more easily disturbed.

He also thinks the appointment of a Canadian Commissioner a graceful act. Of course many men could be found in England with ample knowledge of the points in dispute; but the appointment of a Canadian would create good feeling everywhere in Canada and be a guarantee to the most apprehensive people that Canadian interests would be protected, since the report of the Commissioners must be unanimous.

In his opinion the appointment of the Commission is a wise and

STATESMANLIKE STEP,

since it tends to peaceable solution of questions which, so long as they are left unsettled, are sources of danger at every wind of passion.

[I am unable to report with accuracy enough to satisfy myself Sir John's opinions on the constitution of the Commission. I wished to ascertain what he thought of excluding Ben Butler and Sumner from the American section.]

With regard to the duties which the Commission was intended to perform, I am given a very circumstantial account of Sir John's expressions on the subject, but so narrow and dangerous a spirit do they betray, and so complete a lack of comprehension of the American spirit that I was at first loath to accept them as genuine. I regret to learn that Sir John's views on international affairs are tinged with Canadian jaundice, so that he considers or is likely to consider the commission as gotten up to

RIGHT THE WRONGS OF CANADA,

rather than to do justice to Canada. Of course some allowance must be made for the fact of his leading a tottering administration, consequently he must play his cards for popularity precisely like the Butler whom he condemns. When he comes into contact with the larger views and more conciliatory spirit of the English Commissioners, and gets away from the tory atmosphere of Ottawa, he may change his views; at present they are of a nature that would utterly nullify the Commissioners' efforts for good, and raise in the States a tide of popular indignation which would at once prevent any further negotiations.

Sir John A. Macdonald, then, is committed to the fundamental error of regarding the whole enghery of these negotiations as set in motion to declare that your fishermen have done us wrong, to appraise the damage and to continue the present system of things; to declare that your citizens have raided on our soil, to appraise the damages and to bind you over

TO KEEP THE PEACE

in future; to declare that you have done us wrong in abrogating the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854 and to settle the exact terms whereon trade shall henceforth be carried on, so as to be most profitable to us, to declare that you have injured us in the St. Clair Flats canal, in the threat to repeal the bonded privileges, and, in fact, in all international matters. We are to be vindicated everywhere. After these little things have been settled to our satisfaction we will then proceed to consider the Alabama claims, and, after voting a service of plate to Captain Semmes, the United States will be desired to pay the cotton loan and redeem all the notes of the Confederate States of America. Will that gospel go down with the States—with the HERALD? I trow not. I had hoped better things of Sir John A. Macdonald; but we must not forget that, in the Canadian Commons, he has already declared our policy in the fisheries and tariff questions to be one of

RETALIATION,

and exultingly replied, when warned that this would lead to a war of tariffs, "If the Americans want a war of tariffs, then a war of tariffs let it be." I don't suppose the HERALD will forget this

I take, then, Sir John's position to seriously impair his usefulness and dangerously to affect the Commission, as Mr. Fish's letter was most distinct in limiting the subjects for consideration to questions arising out of the war. It will be better defined when you consider his opinions on these various subjects.

THE FISHERIES.

Sir John A. Macdonald claims that the treaty of 1818 must be interpreted in Canadian favor as regards the "three marine miles" clause. Webster's despatch and the usual riparian precedents and laws are quoted to prove the correctness of this assumption. Then the treaty of 1854 put the dispute aside until 1865-6, when, with the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, the Canadians revived their claims to the exclusive right to fish within the three mile limit. He claims that the Dominion authorities, actuated by the most kindly feelings, allowed American fishermen to ply their calling within the proscribed limits, under the license system. But this important concession was thanklessly received and the law defied deliberately. Licenses fell off from 354 in 1866 to 281 in 1867, to fifty-six in 1868 and to twenty-five in 1869. Seeing the deliberate intention of Americans to disregard the law and to pay nothing for the privilege accorded them—neither the Reciprocity Treaty nor the two dollars a ton license—the Canadians had to

SHUT DOWN ON GLOUCESTER,

and did so reluctantly. Their conduct since the abrogation of the license system has been perfectly justified. Legal form has been followed, the law has not been strained in its interpretation and America is at fault, not Canada. You are the wolf; we are Mary's little lamb and our "fleece is white as snow."

Closely allied with this question of the fisheries is that of the

NAVIGATION OF THE ST LAWRENCE

and its canals. Sir John A. Macdonald says that no attempt has ever yet been made to shut out American vessels or to curtail their privileges. The Canadians, however, built the canals themselves, and whatever application the neutralization of the Danube and such rivers might have on the St. Lawrence it could not be expected to extend to canals built wholly within Canadian territory and with Canadian money. He further says that the idea of closing the canals was mooted until Americans talked of abrogating the bonded system.

Here we go in the old merry-go-round. Why do you close the canals? Because you abrogated the bonded system. I did that because you shut me out of the fisheries. I shut you out because you annulled the Reciprocity Treaty. And so we run down the gamut of the "becauses" and up the gamut of the *tu quoque* until we arrive at the real reason, and that is the fact that annexation is desired by the statesmen on one side and feared by those on the other. Yet there will never be peace on the American Continent till there is unity and sound friendship between England and the States.

One England is too small to brook the sway
Of Harry Hotspur and the Prince of Wales.

SETTLING THE QUESTION.

Arguing, therefore, from these premises of Canadian legality and indubitable right, Sir John A. Macdonald would have America pay Canada for any privileges which the latter may accord to her. The price demanded is the renewal of the reciprocity system, indispensable to the commercial existence of Canada, with some official recognition of the justice of Canada's position on the fisheries and navigation questions. Sir John thinks the latter concession indispensable. Of course it is only for political capital—a sort of plaster for our hurt pride.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Upon the subject for whose settlement the Commissioners are especially convened Sir John A. Macdonald's views are those of the English conservatives. His acquaintance with the question is general rather than particular. I can only gather that he believes the English government to have used due diligence in observing the obligations of neutrality; that the escape of the Alabama was an "unfortunate accident;" that the Queen's proclamation of neutrality, practically acknowledging the South, was not an unfriendly or unjustifiable proceeding. In short, Sir John is deeply impressed with the views of Mr. Vernon Harcourt and Professor Bernard. Mr. Sumner's estimate of the amount which America should receive as compensation for the damages inflicted by the Anglo-rebel pirates he considers "ridiculous."

THE FENIAN CLAIMS

of Canada he will endeavor to have brought before the Commission. Canada's bill is placed in the vicinity of seven millions of dollars, of which about three-quarters represent the sentimental damages, which can only be appraised by the method of Sumner. It makes quite a difference, you see, whether Canada's bull gores or is gored. Sir John says that when—through no fault of Canada, for the greater number of the raiders journeyed to St Albans without even passing through Canada—the St. Albans raid took place Canada not only paid the damages, but at great expense maintained a strong force of militia on the frontier to prevent any further violations of neutrality. He further contrasts this conduct with that of the United States. The American authorities were aware for many months that

ARMED MEN

were being drilled and munitions of war collected for a descent on Canada, yet the authorities contented themselves with issuing a proclamation and despatching an inadequate force to the frontier after the marauders had crossed it to destroy and plunder. America should have done as Canada did—station troops along the frontier to prevent the raid taking place, and, like Canada, she should pay the damages inflicted by what Sir John calls the "unjustifiable laxity" of American observation of neutrality, or, rather, of their duties as a friendly people. But not only does he desire indemnity for the past, but security against the repetition of such outrages in the future. I must say it is hard to see why the logic which applies to America *in re* the Fenian raids does not apply to England *in re* the Alabama, especially as the first news of the intended raids was given to Mr. Thornton by the American State Department, and as these raids have been made a pretext on the part of Sir John's administration for the appropriation of millions of dollars for bullets and defence, which have done much to keep the ministry in power.

ANNEXATION.

Sir John A. Macdonald is utterly opposed to annexation, and considers it a danger to Canada which is to be by all means avoided. The proposition that England should shake down her fate on this Continent and sell or cede any portion of her American territories he looks upon as so "monstrously impudent" that it would not be for a moment entertained, even if any of the American Commissioners could be found to have broached it. He says that there is not the shadow of a possibility that Americans would suggest the matter of Canada in against the Alabama claims. He believes the people of Canada, with very few exceptions, are well pleased with their present confederation, and certainly not anxious for annexation projects. As to independence, while he believes Canada is destined to become a powerful and independent state, the time is not ripe for it, nor when such a movement is practicable. Independence now would be annexation in a group of states.

IN CONCLUSION

I have but little to say. I have given you as accurately as may be Sir John's views as he expressed them privately. I need hardly warn the American people of the danger to their interests which may proceed from a man so ably advocating views so China-English, and so much from his talents and his intimate local connections with the politics of the day and the temper of both peoples, the other delegates may look, as well as on Mr. Thornton, as a leader. I need not warn the HERALD—that vigilant sentinel on the advanced ramparts of Americanism—that Canada is sure to endeavor to turn the Commission the minutes to do America justice into a trap to flatter and feed Canadian pride at the expense of the States. The announcements here in Canada will endeavor to have their case laid before the Commission that the facts of the people's sympathies may be made apparent, not the opinions of the placemen who climbed into office by bellowing loyalty, and only maintain themselves there by unbridling accusations against their more honest opponents and by wholesale mendicity toward their dupes.

CRIME IN WISCONSIN.

Fearful Family Tragedy—Murder and Suicide.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27, 1871.

A despatch from Neenah, Wis., says:—Last Saturday night John Hess, who had been confined in the jail at Oshkosh, escaped and immediately went to Neenah, to his former home. Thence he went to the home of his divorced wife and murdered her, first shooting her and then cutting her throat from ear to ear. The murderer then repaired to his brother's house and hid in the attic. There he was discovered yesterday morning, and an effort was made to arrest him, when he shot himself through the head.

WASHINGTON.

Defeat of the Omnibus Appropriation Bill.

The Last Hope for Steamship Subsidies Dissipated.

NEGRO OUTRAGES ON SOUTHERN WHITES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1871.

Fierce Struggle Over the Omnibus Appropriation Bill.

The House, after spending three days upon the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, finished it to-day and then laid it upon the table. In some respects this is one of the most remarkable bills that has been considered for some time. It does not seem to have been fully agreed upon by the Appropriation Committee before it was reported. When it came into the House Mr. Dawes, the chairman of the committee who had charge of it, opened the door for amendments, and finally it was so amended that its original author or authors could scarcely recognize it. Hundreds of thousands of dollars, and even millions, were added to it. A great fight was made over the appropriations for the construction of new public buildings in different parts of the country, but on the principle of "you vote for me and I'll vote for you." These were finally carried. The members who will retire on the 4th of March fought the bill in a reckless sort of style. They voted against everything and accused Mr. Dawes of all sorts of conspiracies to defraud the public treasury. Dawes was trying his best to guard the Treasury, but the retiring members could not see it. Finally, when the consideration of the bill was concluded, somebody moved to lay it on the table. This was carried by a large vote, and the work of three days was destroyed in half an hour. Mr. Dawes entered a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the House agreed to lay the bill on the table. This will come up the first thing to-morrow. Mr. Dawes will probably move to recommit the bill to the committee, but there is very little chance of getting concurrent action upon it now before the close of the session. Among other items it contains an appropriation of $1,394,397 for continuing work on the New York Post Office building. Should the bill fail at this session it will be reported and considered at the first session of the new Congress.

Flurry in the New York Custom House.

Quite a number of Custom House officials arrived here this morning to look after the report which is being prepared by Senator Patterson, of the Retrenchment Committee. Before completing the report the committee determined to subpœna a few more witnesses, whose testimony is deemed important as bearing on the storage question. It appears that the merchants have made out a pretty strong case, and that the recommendations of the committee will be very likely to be adopted by Congress.

Defeat of Steamship Subsidy Schemes.

It is the intention of several steamship subsidy interests to endeavor to hitch them on some one of the appropriation bills. The defeat of the subsidy for the China service in the Senate to-day, by increasing it from $500,000 to $1,000,000, which was put in by the Appropriation Committee, has had the effect to deter the other schemes from being brought forward, fearing they may meet a similar fate. It seems to be the settled determination of both houses not to pass any subsidies this session. Other efforts, however, will be made before adjournment to secure one or more measures of this sort.

Democratic Caucus.

The democratic members held a caucus to-night in the Hall of Representatives, Mr. Niblack in the chair, and Mr. Reeves acting as secretary. A number of democratic members elect were also present. The Congressional Executive Committee made a report of their labors during the last year's campaign, from which it appeared that the expenses for circulating documents amounted to $12,000, and the collections $9,000, leaving a deficit of $3,000. To pay this Representative Cox, of New York, gave his individual check, thus settling all indebtedness. The caucus unanimously passed a resolution complimenting the committee for the manner in which they discharged the duties imposed upon them, and continuing the committee. It was further resolved to hold a caucus next Thursday night in one of the committee rooms for the purpose of nominating officers of the House. The meeting is represented as being altogether harmonious. There was but little speaking, the object being more especially for the transaction of business.

Appointment of Governor of the District.

Mr. Henry D. Cooke, of the firm of Jay Cooke & Co., bankers, was to-day appointed Governor of the District of Columbia. As has already been stated in these despatches, the President has been perplexed in choosing from the number of prominent applicants, and finally selected Mr. Cooke as his own choice, believing that he would be acceptable to all parties in the District. The appointment is universally approved. Mr. Cooke is absent from the city, and it is doubtful whether he will be willing to accept the honor conferred upon him. The salary is but $5,000 per annum, while the burden of organizing the new form of government devolves upon the Governor, and Mr. Cooke may not be able to spare the time necessary to attend to such duties. If, however, he should accept his administration of affairs, it is generally conceded, will be just such as is most needed to improve the District and make it what it should be. The District Secretary, Board of Public Works and members of the Council, consisting of eleven members, will not be appointed until the Governor has assumed the duties of his office. The mass of the voting population of the District, it appears, is opposed to the territorial scheme as it passed Congress. It was the general impression that the government property would be subject to taxation, but in the committee of conference that clause was stricken out. The capitalists do not object to this, in consideration that they are to be forever relieved of petty political tricksters, and that the money paid for taxes is likely to be judiciously expended.

Supplies for the Darien Expedition.

The United States steamer Talladoosa arrived here on Saturday. It is reported that orders have been issued from the Navy Department for her to join the Darien surveying expedition, and that she will proceed to the isthmus laden with stores.

Nominations.

The President sent in the following nominations to the Senate—

James Woodward, Surveyor of Customs, Kansas City, Mo.; J. R. Brigham, Appraiser of Merchandise, Milwaukee, Wis.

Paymasters A. W. Russell, W. W. Williams and Charles P. Guild, United States Navy, to be commanders in their grade.

George L. Andrews, Professor of French at the Military Academy.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1871.

PAYMENT OF THE SPOKAN SENATORS.

A joint resolution passed providing for a compensation of the Spokan Senators—Reed and Miller—from the date of their election, July 23, 1866, and of their successors, Grover and Whistler, from the railroad aids on the date at which they were declared out and fill to their seats.

THE CINCINNATI AND NEWPORT RAILROAD.

Mr. CONKLING, (rep.) of Oneida, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably a bill to authorize the prosecution of the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad.

Mr. TICKNOR, (dem.) of Ind., a member of the Committee on Commerce, dissented from the report on the grounds of expediency and constitutional quality.

And Mr. DAVIS, (dem.) of Ky., desired to have an understanding with the Senator interested to shed light that should be taken up this week.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, replied that he would agree with the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Davis) on the subject.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. BLAIR, (dem.) of Mo., rising to a personal explanation, said to the Secretary and had part read an article from the Washington correspondence of the New York *Tribune*, stating that at a caucus of republican Senators recently held for the purpose of establishing upon measures necessary to protect the lives and property of loyal citizens against Ku Klux depredations in the South Senator Sherman, chairman of the investigating committee, made some statements of the testimony before the committee concerning affairs in North Carolina. These statements were to the effect that much of the testimony was of a startling character; that there were forty thousand men of the rebel Ku Klux already organized in North Carolina and acting under some central authority, and that it was the opinion that similar organizations already exist in other Southern States, but the investigation had not been pursued far enough to warrant any more definite statements.

At this point, before the article had been concluded, Mr. SHERMAN objected to its being read further on the ground that it was not in the nature of a personal explanation.

Mr. BLAIR then stated the purpose of his explanation. As a member of the investigating committee referred to he desired to call the attention of the chairman of the committee to this matter in the presence of the Senate. These statements of evidence privately taken before a committee, whose proceedings were intended to be secret, were alleged to have been publicly made by the chairman. He believed it a violation of the privileges of the Senate that that evidence should be divulged, even in republican caucuses, for the purpose of procuring hostile legislation.

Mr. SHERMAN thought if the Senate allowed all the reports and telegrams sent by the newspaper men in regard to the proceedings of committees to be read as privileged questions it would have to stop all other business.

Mr. EDMUNDS, (rep.) of Vt.—Let us have the regular order of business.

The VICE PRESIDENT ruled that the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Blair) could only have the subject considered by a postponement of the Post Office Appropriation bill, which was the regular order of business.

Mr. SCOTT, (rep.) of Pa., said he had no objection to the matter being brought before the Senate by the Senator from Missouri, and, if necessary, he would reply.

The question being put the Senate refused, by a *viva voce* vote, to allow the subject to be further considered.

STAFF RANK IN THE NAVY.

Mr. CRAGIN, (rep.) of N. H., also rose to a personal explanation in regard to an imputation in the *Tribune* that the House bill regulating rank in the navy was being intentionally delayed in the Senate Naval Committee.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., did not think the explanation one of a privileged character, and objected to the time of the Senate being occupied by such statements.

Mr. CRAGIN then moved to postpone the regular order to take up the bill referred to, and upon that motion proceeded to make his statement. After reading from the *Tribune* article to the effect that the House had done its part in abating the long standing scandal of the service by passing a bill regulating naval rank, it was now reported that the Senate committee, of which Mr. Cragin was chairman, intended to smother the bill. He said this was a specimen of many newspaper articles on the subject, and he would now call attention to the fact that he had twice asked the Senate for a day to consider the business from the Committee on Naval Affairs, which had been refused. Other committees which had succeeded in having days assigned for their business had been crowded aside by appropriation bills, and in view of that fact he had continued his efforts to have a day set apart for the bill referred to. He appealed to each of the members of the Naval Committee to bear him testimony that the committee had earnestly desired the Senate to consider the bill. He did not approve of scandalous reports circulated by interested parties.

Mr. SAULSBURY, (dem.) of Del., desired to make a suggestion, which, if followed, would, he thought, save Senators a great deal of trouble in future—that was, not to read the New York *Tribune* at all. (Laughter.) If members would not read it they would know nothing at all about the things of which they complained.

Mr. CRAGIN then withdrew his motion to take up the bill, and asked the Senate to appropriate one hour this evening for its consideration.

General objection being made, Mr. CRAGIN gave notice that he would move the bill as an amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill when it came up.

THE POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL

was then proceeded with, the question being on the motion to lay on the table the amendment of the Committee on Appropriations to increase the subsidy of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to $1,000,000 per annum. The motion to lay on the table was carried by yeas 32, nays 19.

Mr. SHERMAN moved as an amendment to the bill the bill now pending in the Senate to suspend the construction of the Cincinnati and Newport Bridge, now being built, and requiring it to be raised from seventy, as at present, to 100 feet above low water mark.

Mr. COLE, (rep.) of Cal., moved to lay the whole subject on the table, which was agreed to—yeas 31, nays 21.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM, (rep.) of Conn., moved to add to the clause relating to stamped envelopes a proviso that such envelopes shall not be transmitted by mail without an additional charge of one dollar per 1,000 for transportation.

After discussion by Messrs. Ramsey, Sawyer, Stearns and Sprague, the amendment was rejected—yeas 26, nays 27.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM then moved to raise the price of envelopes by including the cost of transportation and labor. Lost—yeas 19, nays 32.

The bill was then reported from the Committee of the Whole, when Mr. SHERMAN renewed his amendment relative to the Cincinnati and Newport Bridge.

After discussion by Mr. Morton in favor and Mr. Edmunds against inserting the provision in the bill, a motion to lay the amendment on the table prevailed—yeas 29, nays 28.

Without disposing of the bill the Senate, at thirty minutes past four o'clock, took a recess till evening.

Evening Session.

On motion of Mr. COLE, (rep.) of Cal., it was ordered that the Senate will hold its sessions every evening during the present week, commencing at half-past seven o'clock.

THE POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL

was then proceeded with. Mr. STEWART, (rep.) of Nev., renewed and advocated the amendment rejected in the Committee of the Whole to increase the annual subsidy to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to $1,000,000.

Mr. STEWART, in the course of his remarks, said the company had been much crippled by the Pacific Railroad, which had virtually destroyed its Panama line. He feared that if the additional aid was not extended the company would be compelled to cease operations.

Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich., said that, as a postal experiment, this line had been a dead failure. In four years the government had paid to it in subsidies $2,000,000, and the entire amount it had received from postages was $37,279. Mr. Chandler quoted from the Treasury statistics as to the amount of traffic between San Francisco and Japan, and contended that it was too insignificant to be spoken of. He characterized the whole thing as a job. These worn out and rotten hulks should be turned out into deep sea soundings and ten pounds of nitro-glycerine put in them, and let us hear no more of them.

Mr. RAMSEY, (rep.) of Minn., said Mr. Chandler came in here with the roar of a Numidian lion—(great laughter)—boasting of his devotion to commerce, and all that he ever did was to bring in appropriations of five or six hundred thousand dollars for twenty or thirty small ports in Michigan.

Messrs. STEWART, COLE and CORBETT replied to Mr. Chandler, and stated that the ships of the company were stanch, new vessels, the oldest of them having been built in 1865; that the traffic between San Francisco, China and Japan was increasing with great rapidity, and that the true interest of the government was to foster this line.

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Vt., expressed his gratification that the temper of the Senate did not seem favorable to this new crop of subsidies. He moved to lay the amendment on the table, which was agreed to by yeas 33 to nays 17.

Mr. SHERMAN renewed his amendment to suspend the construction of the Cincinnati and Newport Bridge, modifying it so as to provide that if spans be made 100 feet above low-water mark no draw need be constructed.

Mr. EDMUNDS, (rep.) of Vt., moved to lay the amendment on the table, which was lost by yeas 26 to nays 28.

An amendment to the amendment of Mr. Williams was adopted, providing that no claim shall be made against the government on account of an alteration in the plan of building the bridge.

After discussion the amendment as modified was adopted—Yeas, 33; nays, 32.

Mr. WILLIAMS renewed his amendment for an Australian steamship subsidy.

Mr. CONKLING, (rep.) of N. Y., moved to lay the motion on the table. Agreed to, 25 to 20.

The bill then passed, and the Army Appropriation bill was taken up, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1871.

SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

Mr. COX, (dem.) of N. Y., presented a petition from South Carolina recounting the outrages upon the whites and the consequent retaliation on the blacks, and urging a better government or the separation of the races in South Carolina.

THE NEW YORK CANALS.

Mr. BENNETT, (rep.) of N. Y., asked the House to assign Thursday next for action on the bill for the enlargement of the aqueducts and locks of the Erie and Oswego canals so as to admit the passage of vessels of war and commerce of 800 tons burden propelled by steam. Objection was made.

RIGHTS OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

Mr. GARFIELD, (rep.) of Ohio, introduced a bill to secure to the medical profession equal rights in the service of the United States. Referred.

THE OMNIBUS APPROPRIATION BILL

was then taken up and Mr. STARKWEATHER, (rep.) of Conn., moved to insert an appropriation of $50,000 to commence the work for the establishment of a navy yard at New London, Conn., and argued in advocacy of it.

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., opposed the proposition, admitting that New London was a good locality for a navy yard, but contending that until it was officially selected and authorized by law it was premature to make appropriations for it. He intimated that services of plate had been presented to persons who were supposed to have influenced the selection of League Island as a navy yard.

The amendment was r

EUROPE.

The Dowry of the Princess Louise Before the Lords and Commons.

DISRAELI, ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Life at the Imperial Headquarters at Versailles.

PRESENT CONDITION OF FRANCE.

Dreadful Sufferings of the French Soldiers in Switzerland.

THE BLACK SEA QUESTION.

The Inman steamship City of Paris, Captain Moorehouse, from Liverpool February 18 and Queenstown the 19th, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings three days later mails than the Partha, which arrived in Boston on Sunday night.

The library and galleries in the Vatican have been declared to be national property by the Italian Parliament, notwithstanding the Ministerial efforts to secure a different result.

The Levant *Herald* contradicts on authority the statement recently telegraphed to London of a concentration of Turkish troops on the Danube. Not a single regiment (the *Herald* says) has yet moved.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies of the 13th, after a boisterous debate and speech, adopted the Ministerial proposal concerning the immunity of Papal residence, by 204 votes against 139.

The *Journal de Bruxelles* of the 12th pronounces the proclamation of Napoleon III., which is published to-day, to be spurious.

In consequence of the thaw, the waters of the canal of the Danube have risen, and partly overflowed on the evening of the 12th. The suburbs of Vienna, Leopoldstadt and Roszau are inundated.

In the Roumanian Chamber of Deputies on the 11th inst. the President of the Ministry said that the recent letter of Prince Charles was written in a moment of gloomy depression. The Chamber then gave an assurance of fidelity to the Prince and constitution, and it is supposed that the dangers hinted at in the Prince's letter have passed over.

A return of the registered voters and of the numbers who have exercised their privilege would be interesting after the French elections were over. It will probably be found that, out of the whole qualified population of France, not above a third, if so many, will have taken the trouble to express an opinion upon the most important question which a nation was ever called upon to decide. It is said that 140,000 electors, of whom three-fourths would have voted in the moderate sense, have left Paris without waiting to record their vote.

Paris on the day of the capitulation had meat and bread for eight more days. In these eight days 5,200 horses out of the 26,500 would have been slaughtered. The remainder of 21,300, at the rate of 3,000 per day, would have been just enough for another week. In other words, Paris might have held out fifteen days longer, if it had consented to subject itself to greater privations.

A large body of the electors of Havre have forwarded a formal protest to the National Assembly asking that the elections in that arrondissement should be declared null and void on account of informality in the lists distributed in the cantons, and that arrangements should be immediately made for carrying out fresh elections.

The Constantinople correspondent of the London *Times* alleges that the appointment of Mehemet Rushdi Pacha to the Ministry of Finance has given general satisfaction. He adds that while the revenue of Turkey has not proved sufficient to cover the expenditure taxation has not yet reached its last possible limits, and as regards a proper assessment much remains to be done. Constantinople alone could easily contribute $3,000,000 more.

At a recent sitting of the Malta Council the Chief Secretary to Government, Sir Victor Houston, made a statement and some remarks thereon showing the financial condition of Malta. In laying before the Council the state of the finances the Chief Secretary explained the nature and necessity of the works proposed and the actual financial state of the island revenues. The statement showed that there was a deficit of about £10,000 to be provided for from future revenues.

ENGLAND.

Princess Louise's Dowry—The Subject in the Houses of Lords and Commons.

In the House of Lords on the evening of the 13th Lord BESSBOROUGH brought up her Majesty's gracious answer to the address.

Lord GRANVILLE then moved an address in answer to the royal message relating to the marriage provision of the Princess Louise. Their lordships, he believed, would gladly show their duty and affection to her Majesty, and their attachment to the royal family, by cheerfully concurring with the House of Commons in providing a suitable dowry for the Princess.

The Duke of RICHMOND cordially seconded the motion.

Lord GRANTHORE, while yielding to no one in loyalty and respect for her Majesty's wisdom and virtues, held it to be the duty of Parliament—hedged and with ceremony as was the Sovereign—to convey the plain truth to her Majesty as to the great disappointment felt by her loyal people that she did not oftener come among them and condescend to be seen by them.

The address was then agreed to *nem. diss.*

In the House of Commons the same day, the House having gone into committee, the Queen's message relative to the Princess Louise's marriage was read, and

Mr. GLADSTONE rose to move a resolution granting an annuity of £6,000 a year to her Royal Highness, which, he explained, would be supplemented in subsidies of supply by the grant of a dowry of £30,000. Assuming with great regret and pain that the motion was not to be passed unanimously, Mr. Gladstone went on to combat the objections which might be raised to it. In marrying her daughter to a subject the Queen had not proceeded without the advice of her responsible Ministers; and she had acted in accordance with the womanly and motherly character which had always led her to choose for her daughters husbands on whose principles she could rely. The practice, too, was not a new one in our history, and was quite agreeable to the usages and social spirit of the country. The pension was not immoderate compared with analogous grants to the daughters of George III., for instance. Referring to the suggestion that the Crown might spare out of its income for these purposes, he pointed out that, though the Queen's income was large, its application was to a great extent predetermined, and that during the whole of the present reign the economical management had been an example to every household in the country. The civil list, he argued, when settled at the commencement of the reign, did not contemplate provisions of this kind, nor would it be convenient that it should. He pointed out that though the royal lands now produce an income only not equal to the civil list, if they were placed in the same manner as a private estate would put the Sovereign in possession of the first income in the country. What, for instance, Hyde Park and the other metropolitan parks were cut up into building plots? But Mr. Gladstone put the proposition on higher grounds, dilating on the great importance of supporting the dignity of the throne in becoming manner, on the value of a royal dynasty, and on the unwisdom of entering into minute pecuniary calculations on such an occasion.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Disraeli and carried by acclamation, though Mr. R. Taylor (who is to be heard to speak on a subsequent day) and Mr. Dodson had put the question, which it was hoped

Disraeli and the Relations Between America and England.

[From the London Daily News, Feb. 14.]

Mr. Disraeli's reference to the attitude of American opinion toward England was the most effective rhetorical part of his able speech on Thursday. Politics will recognize with Mr. Gladstone Mr. Disraeli's peculiar right, derived from his conduct of the Northern side during the civil war, to the incorruptibleness of American statesmen. We have always made evident that American friendship must be judged rather by its deeds than by its words, we should sometimes quote Mr. Disraeli's part in keeping the peace between the two countries. President Grant is not in as unmeaning a tone as his last Message seemed to take. After peremptory speech he takes ordinary action, and, having vented his spleen, submits to the guidance of reason. We shall be back at the time seemed to be coming, ready to demand an immediate settlement of Alabama claims to the plainest jarring. But while our government makes the conciliatory proposal that a Commission shall inquire into American grievances against Canada and the President's replies—"By all means, and let them inquire into those between America and England as well." We cordially recognize this friendliness in action and gladly admit that a similar friendliness has generally characterized the conduct of responsible American statesmanship. But while thus admitting and feeling that the real substance of American policy is friendly we can but regret the unfriendliness which continually finds expression in words. Words break no bones; as far as we are concerned we may add that they ruffle no feelings, but they are dangerous nevertheless. As Mr. Disraeli said it is always possible that the American people may really be aroused by the unfriendly language of their leaders, and some overt act may be committed, such as the seizure of the Trent, which public opinion in this country cannot overlook. We do not expect from American politicians quite that excessive courtesy which European politicians learn in the historic courts of the Old World; but we might look for the self-control and self-knowledge which ought to belong to an educated people. The large alien population which the American system too hastily enfranchises is probably a source of temptation, but it is impossible not to regret that so many responsible persons give themselves vulgar airs to please the vulgar, and imperil their self-respect to ensure a passing cheer. It may, indeed, be said, and is said by Americans, that the language of abuse in which they speak is often echoed from this side. But it comes from irresponsible nobodies on this side, from our Beresford Hopes and Beauchamps and Stonehouses, and it is re-echoed from their side, not merely by their Butlers and Chandlers, but by their Sumners and Grants and by actual votes of their Legislature. We will, however, not dwell on a matter which is after all of only secondary importance. The manners of American statesmen are in some degree the affair of all who wish to see free government clothing itself with dignity; but primarily they are the affair of Americans themselves. It is perhaps their desire to reverse all our Old World maxims, and if they choose to read the old saw, *fortiter in modo, suaviter in re*, we will accept their new reading, and only rejoice that the gentleness which is denied to the method of their communication so often comes out in the substance of their dealings with us.

Sinking of a Cunard Steamer in the Mersey.

The Liverpool *Courier* publishes the particulars of a collision that occurred in the Mersey at dusk on the evening of the 13th instant, which resulted in the sinking of a fine steamer belonging to the Mediterranean fleet of the Cunard Company. The screw steamer Morocco, Captain Leitch, 1,122 tons burden, was proceeding to sea, bound for Constantinople, with a cargo of fine goods, valued at about £150,000. The Union steamer Wyoming, 2,505 tons burden, Captain Wallaray, had shortly before come out of the Sandon dock, preparatory to sailing to New York next day, and had cast anchor off Egremont Ferry. The Morocco approached in such a position that she was compelled to pass round the stern of the Wyoming, and the pilot was obliged to avoid giving her much of the starboard helm for fear of running into a vessel that was under tow. The result was that as the Morocco passed she caught the quarter of the Wyoming, which is a comparatively high vessel, of considerable overhang at the stern. The Morocco being deeply laden and a much smaller vessel was much lower in the water. The effect of the collision was that the stern of the Wyoming swept the Morocco's deck fore and aft on the starboard side as the latter steamed past her. It is supposed also that one blade of the Wyoming's screw propeller struck the Morocco on her side under water and tore her plates open for some distance along her length. The Morocco began to fill rapidly with water, and it was evident that she must very soon sink. The utmost alarm prevailed among passengers on board and among persons on the river in the vicinity. Four tugboats got hold of the Morocco with the view of beaching her between Egremont and Seacombe, and the greatest expedition was used, but in five minutes, so rapidly had the water come into her, the furnaces were extinguished and her machinery was of no use. Eventually she sank in four fathoms of water. She was not wholly submerged, but the water was level with her deck. The Wyoming sustained very little damage, and will proceed to sea in her usual course. In the evening the Morocco fell over on her starboard bilge, and all night lighters were engaged in saving as much as possible of the cargo.

The English Army Estimates.

The army estimates for 1871 and 1872 were issued on the evening of the 13th. The increase proposed will involve a charge of £2,855,700. There is an increase on staff and regimental charges of £649,000; for divine service of £8,000; for medical establishment of £800; for militia and inspection of reserve forces of £237,300, of volunteer corps, £73,300; of provision and forage, £337,300; of clothing establishments, &c., £221,000; of manufacturing departments, £995,400; of "works," £258,400, and of military education, £400. The nominal decreases are:—Administration of military law, £16,700; yeomanry cavalry, £200; control establishment, £600; miscellaneous services, £7,300; administration of the army, £22,300. The following statement shows the apportionment of the additional men in the several arms of the service:—The horse artillery has been increased by six batteries, twenty garrison batteries have been converted into field batteries and the remaining garrison batteries increased in strength. The artillery depot has also been largely increased, and so organized as to admit of the immediate expansion of that branch of the corps which may be needed for active service. Nine regiments of cavalry are taken as a full war strength of men, and all the regiments will consist of four squadrons, all of which will take the field when ordered on active service, and the troops will be trained at a general depot. The troops of the engineer train have been strengthened and one troop added for telegraph equipment. All the battalions of the foot guards and twenty-three battalions of infantry have an establishment of 850 rank and file as being first for active service. The army service corps has been increased by three companies, two for transport service and one for supply. The army hospital corps has been increased in order to improve the arrangements for the internal service of hospitals under the control of the medical officers of the army. The Ceylon Rifle Corps will be reduced by two companies on the withdrawal of the troops from Labuan, where they will be replaced by a police force.

FRANCE.

Life at the Imperial Headquarters at Versailles—Character of the Old King—Moltke and Bismarck at Daggers' Points—Position of "Our Fritz."

A correspondent of the London *Daily News* at Versailles communicates some of the things he heard there:—

The old King, it appears, is by no means happy as an emperor. He was only persuaded to accept this title for the sake of his son, "Our Fritz," and he goes about much like some English squire of long descent who has been induced to allow himself to be converted into a brand new peer, over persuaded by his ambitious progeny. William is one of that numerous class of persons endowed with more heart than brains. Putting aside, or regarding rather as the delusion of a diseased brain, his notion that he is an instrument of Heaven, and that he is born to rule over Prussian souls by right divine, the old man is by no means a bad specimen of a good-natured, well-meaning, narrow-minded soldier; and between Bismarck and Moltke he has of late had by no means an easy time. These two worthies, instead of being, as we imagined in Paris, the best of friends, abominate each other. During the siege Moltke would not allow Bismarck to have a seat at any council of war; and in order to return the compliment Bismarck has not allowed Moltke to take any part in the negotiations respecting the armistice, except on the points which were exclusively military. Bismarck tells the French that had it not been for him Paris would have been utterly destroyed, while Moltke grumbles because it has not been destroyed—an achievement which this talented captain somewhat singularly imagines would fittingly crown his military career. But this is not the only domestic jar which destroys the harmony of the happy German family at Versailles. In Prussia it has been the habit from time immemorial for the heir to the throne to coquette with the liberals, and so to be supposed to entertain progressive opinions. The Crown Prince pursues this hereditary policy of his family. He has surrounded himself with intelligent men hostile to the present state of things, and who understand that in the present age no country can be great and powerful where all who are not country gentlemen, chamberlains or officers are excluded from all share in its government. Bismarck, on the other hand, is the representative, or rather the business man, of the squirearchy and of the junkers; much in the same way as Mr. Disraeli is of the conservatives in England. As both are men of genius, they in all probability both despise their own friends and scoff at their prejudices, a prejudiced belief in which has served them as a stepping stone to power. The consequence of this divergency of opinion is that Bismarck and "Our Fritz" are very nearly what schoolboys call "cuts," and consequently when the old King dies Bismarck's power will die with him, unless he is wise enough to withdraw beforehand from public life. "Our Fritz," I hear, has done his best to prevent the Prussian batteries from doing any serious damage to Paris, and has not concealed from his friends that he considers that the bombardment was, in the words of Fouché, worse than a crime—an error.

The Condition of France.

The London *Times* of the 13th contains an article on France as follows:—

The next six months, even if the blessing of peace should be durably realized, will assuredly place in a light transcending that of all previous experience the unspeakable calamities of war. Never before have we had its horrors brought so close to us or so terrible a scale, and the sequel, with all its incalculable miseries, is still to come. Half France is left with nothing but its soil, and that soil is without seed. Towns, villages, homesteads, have been ransacked or burned and ruined. Woods have been cut down, bridges demolished, roads destroyed, and, worst of all, agriculture and trade everywhere suspended. It is hard to say how the population lives or expects to live. The proprietor receives no rents, the laborer finds no work, money has been swept off by the Germans, and, finally, from want of credit and communication together, industry at an end. How is all this shattered fabric of social and commercial life to be restored once more? When France returns again to the possession of Frenchmen what will come? War and its ravages will cease, but the effects of the storm will remain, and a spectacle will be presented such as was never witnessed in Europe since the days of the French revolution. Fortunately, half France has been spared from the direst results of the contest, and the sympathies of Europe will come actively in aid. We learn from Mr. Capper's letters, what perhaps was not sufficiently understood, how much has already been done by Germany and Switzerland, and certainly the subscribers to the War Victims Fund will have reason to reflect with satisfaction on the work their contributions have achieved. It is only to be hoped that at least we now know the worst of the war itself, and that the speedy re-establishment of peace may limit the evil to the dimensions we can discern already. There is scope enough and to spare for all the energies of even international benevolence.

SWITZERLAND.

Horrible Suffering of the Soldiers of Bourbaki's Army—Dropping Down Dead from Exhaustion and Want of Food—Sleeping in Snow.

The following are extracts from a private letter received from Montreux and published in the London *Standard*:—

We are all greatly interested about the poor French soldiers who fled for refuge across the Swiss frontier when surrounded by the Prussians. They are the remains of Bourbaki's army, and are pouring by thousands along the different routes through the Jura into Switzerland. We are told there are about 8,000 here, all in the most abject, miserable condition imaginable. The Swiss have, of course, disarmed them, and, in a sort of way, made them prisoners, and they are being portioned out to every canton. Those who were to be placed in Chillon did not arrive until Saturday evening. They were obliged to walk all the way from Lausanne, as the railway companies would not allow them to go in the trains because they were so dirty. We heard the most heartrending accounts of them from all quarters; they had to march shoeless and stockingless through the snow (which has been very deep and about here) with hardly any clothing to protect them against the biting cold. Many of them fell down dead in the streets of Pontarlier from exhaustion and want of food. Late on Saturday evening, February 4, we became aware of a great commotion, and on looking out we saw a black mass of human beings marching past on the lower road. There were a few carts and carriages for those who were not able to walk, and through the stillness of the night we heard a hollow cough, which is what so many had so badly in Lausanne. Nurse and the servants ran down to meet them and walked with them to Chillon. There were a great many of the Swiss with them, too. They got into talk with several of the poor soldiers, who told them that for three weeks they had been obliged to sleep, if sleep were possible under such circumstances, on snow, with nothing to cover them, and a fire only, as a great luxury, when they could find a little stray wood. For three successive days they were fighting in snow up to their waists—they in the plain and the Prussians on the surrounding hills—without any munition whatever, and no arms save their bayonets; and, to crown all, to strengthen them for their hard work, they had the bountiful supply of two biscuits for their subsistence for two days. With no generals, all disorganized and in confusion, they naturally asked what could they do—obey the orders they received, and rush headlong on to the swords of their enemies? It was desperate work; they tried it for a short time in vain, and then preferred crossing the frontier and leaving the Prussians in undisputed possession of the field. They will be well cared for here; every one has stores of warm clothing and food for them, only waiting to be distributed. The Swiss are coming out well, especially one old woman, who the other night sent up a box full of stockings, all new and made of beautifully warm wool, with various other articles, which paps values at over fifty francs. On Sunday morning she went down to Chillon and gave every soldier a handkerchief and some sugar candy for his cough. Papa and some other gentlemen got up a subscription for them, and went round to every one in the place. He has been wonderfully successful. In three days they collected nearly 1,900 francs. I think it shows how kind-hearted and generous people are.

THE BLACK SEA QUESTION.

Diplomatic Correspondence Respecting the Russian Repudiation of the Treaty of 1856.

[From the London Globe, Feb. 14.]

The Foreign Office correspondence respecting the Russian repudiation of the Treaty of 1856 is published to-day. It consists of 105 pages and contains no fewer than 203 despatches. The difficulties that arose in connection with the attendance of a representative of France seemed at one time on the point of being overcome, but they afterwards reappeared in a fresh shape and the Conference met without any representative of France being present. In a note to Mr. Odo Russell, dated January 15, Earl Granville says that the difficulty which had been raised both at Versailles and at Paris with regard to the safe conduct for M. Favre was substantially a matter of form, and that either party, "if desirous of doing so," might easily have overcome it. Earl Granville had previously stated that her Majesty's government considered it of importance that the provisional government should be represented at the Conference, and that France should show that even at a time of temporary defeat she had not lost interest in questions of European interest, particularly in one in which she was so closely concerned. "I should not," he adds, "have consented to enter the Conference until France had been invited to attend." Earl Granville refused, however, to allow the question of peace or war to be formally brought before the Conference, as the French government wished; but at the same time stated that if the Plenipotentiary of France at the end of the proceedings, or of one of the sittings, thought fit to introduce that question he would not be interfered with. When, on the 9th of November, Baron Brunnow handed to the Foreign Minister a circular explaining the reasons why the Emperor of Russia no longer considered himself bound by the special Convention limiting the naval forces of Russia in the Black Sea, Earl Granville declined, owing to the importance and suddenness of the communication, to make any reply at the time, and justified this course on the ground that "her Majesty's government were determined to measure their words on all questions involving international difficulties, so that there might not be the slightest chance of their going beyond that to which they intended strictly to adhere."

It seems from the earlier despatches that Lord Granville first sent to Sir H. Elliot, at Constantinople, copies of the Russian despatches and of his own replies, and reassured the Porte by pointing out the determination of England not to admit the assumption of Russia that she was privileged to break the treaty of her own free will. With Lord Lyons, at Tours, a similar communication was made; but in the case of Prussia, Count Bismarck's unavoidable absence from Berlin during the siege of Paris rendered it necessary to send Mr. Odo Russell as a special envoy to Versailles with the Russian and English despatches. In default of instructions from his Court, Baron Brunnow decided on maintaining a reserve and declining to reply to Lord Granville's arguments. The Austrian Ambassador was the first to bring the news that his government had adhered to the course taken by England. Austria would treat the question "without passion and without *emportement*, but would reserve full liberty of action." Lord Granville had been recommending the Turkish Ambassador that no precipitate action should be taken by Turkey. Sir A. Buchanan on the 16th of November presented Prince Gortchakoff with Lord Granville's reply of the 10th. The Prince repudiated any but the most amicable intentions towards the Porte. He then returned to the discussion of his objections to the treaty as set forth in the circular, but Sir A. Buchanan pointed out the irrelevancy of the debate. Lord Granville had not entered into these objections, but had demurred to *limine* to the form of the Russian "renunciation," resting, as it did, on the assumption that any one Power signing a treaty might at any time terminate its obligations without consulting the cosignatories. The Prince declined to discuss this point, saying that "the Emperor's decision was irrevocable," and that Turkey, by assenting, would secure Russian good will; otherwise the consequence would be dangerous; for, though the policy of Russia was "entirely pacific," the Christian populations of Turkey would rise in arms at the first misunderstanding between the governments. A somewhat discouraging telegram from Mr. Odo Russell produced the impression that Count Bismarck was in favor of a revision of the treaty in the sense of the Russian demands, and suggested a conference at St. Petersburg. Count Bernstorff, in conversation with Lord Granville, labored to remove the disappointment, and said that a St. Petersburg conference was a Russian, not a Prussian, suggestion. The objection to St. Petersburg as the place of meeting applied equally to Constantinople, and during the war Berlin could not be thought of. Lord Granville suggested London, Vienna, Florence, the Hague, Brussels or Berne, as suitable places for the assembly. Count Bismarck, without much hesitation, agreed to the English basis of action, and agreed upon London as the best place of meeting. It remained now to obtain the assent of the other Powers, but some little difficulties here became apparent. Communications were sent from Versailles to St. Petersburg and Florence, and from London to the Porte, Vienna and Tours. Lord Granville alludes to the Conference proposed by Prussia, and reiterates the resolution of England not to enter it she did there be any foregone conclusion. The Porte pressed on Sir H. Elliot that it was important the work of the assembled plenipotentiaries should be restricted to the Black Sea question. Lord Granville was compelled to refuse this restriction as inconsistent with the more important reservation which he had insisted upon with Count Bismarck and the Russian Chancellor. On the 27th of November Count Bernstorff made a formal proposal for a conference in London to Lord Granville. The Porte still resisted the plan, unless confined to the Black Sea question; but Lord Granville endeavored to reassure Mustapha by the declaration that the government thought it decidedly expedient to maintain the suggested restriction, but could not adopt it as a "foregone conclusion." At Constantinople General Ignatieff was doing his best to restore confidence to the Turks, protesting, as Sir H. Elliot writes, that the Czar had no insane intention of acting upon the rights he claimed, of constructing a Black Sea fleet, or of impeaching any other article of the Treaty of 1856. In substitution for the neutralization of the Black Sea Sir H. Elliot does not believe that the entire opinion of the Sultan to all nations would be acceptable to the Porte. A means of defence for Turkey against a Russian Black Sea fleet might be provided by giving the Sultan power, "in case of emergency," to call up the foreign fleets into the Straits. The acceptance, on the 1st of December, of the Prussian proposal for a conference was again accompanied with the protest against a foregone conclusion. The Turkish government, seeing that the modification or repeal of the neutralization clauses was recognized as inevitable, rapidly cooled in their ardor of resisting Russia in the Black Sea by force. They resolved to limit their resistance to a solemn protest.

THE COAL TROUBLES.

The Situation Among the Miners.

An Appeal of Operators for Martial Law—The Miners Determined to Refuse the $2 50 Basis—Outrages on the Reading Railroad.

TAMAQUA, PA., Feb. 27, 1871.

The condition of things in the coal regions remains unchanged. Everything is very quiet. The *Miners' Journal*, organ of the operators, this morning recommends that the operators apply to the Grand Jury to put an end to the present state of affairs. It says:—

The Grand Jury of the county will meet in about ten days, and can then declare this region in a state of disorder. Then legal application can be made to place it under martial law and the men ordered to go to work or leave and give place to others that will. If any of these leaders should interfere in any way arrest, try and punish them on the spot. This is a contest between about 120 operators in favor of furnishing coal at a lower rate to suit the altered state of the trade of the country, and which will also secure much cheaper rates of transportation on the one side and eight or ten operators who are working with the leaders of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association to keep prices higher than they ought to be. The miners can work at a $2 50 basis and make better wages, working only about seven hours a day, than other mechanics make who work ten hours. The only party who are really oppressed in this county are the laborers working at the collieries, whose wages are too low, but the miners are more to blame for that than the operators.

The operators are heartily sick of the long continued inactivity, and it is believed would adopt desperate measures to get things started once more, yet they will not offer anything better than a $2 50 basis.

The Reading Railroad have offered a reward of $1,000 for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the party who obstructed their track on Saturday by plugging a frog near Pottsville. They believe the miners did it, and are making every effort to fasten the crime on them.

John Parker, editor of the *Anthracite Monitor*, just informs me that a messenger has arrived who reports that a large and enthusiastic meeting of miners was held at Hazleton on Saturday, and they unanimously agreed to accept no terms but the basis that was in force in 1870, thus publishing their determination to stick to the miners in the Schuylkill region.

THE COAL EMBARGO.

Who is at Fault, the Miners or the Corporations?—Wages of Miners.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger, Feb. 27.]

The newspapers in all the large cities for all the week past have been largely occupied with statements made and with proceedings of public meetings held by the various parties interested in the anthracite coal trade. As has already been stated in these columns, the coal operators and the coal carrying companies have united in defence of their respective interests in the trade, as against what they allege to be the damaging effects of the "strikes" of the miners and workmen. The result of the differences up to this time is a deadlock in the trade. Coal production has almost entirely ceased, and, in the face of the gradual wasting away of the limited stocks of coal on hand, the retailers, with the aid of the more sensational writers of the press, are running the prices of coal up on consumers largely, and, as we are constrained to believe, unnecessarily. The best informed in the trade, and those who have had the most to do in adjusting differences, are sanguine in the opinion that resumption of work at the mines will not be many days delayed, and that the stocks of coal at the great centres are abundant, especially for domestic uses, until trade is resumed. It is unnecessary to recapitulate what from day to day has been done in reference to this matter. Suffice to say, so far as the Schuylkill region is concerned, between the workmen of which and the operators there is little to adjust, the difference of wages has, in substance, resolved itself into the comparatively unimportant point of whether the minimum basis for the adjustment of wages shall be two dollars or two dollars and fifty cents per ton for coal at Port Carbon. The operators offer two dollars and fifty cents per ton, scaling up at a fixed rate per cent, however high the price of coal may advance, and scaling down at the same rate per cent until the price touches two dollars, below which it shall cease to be operative as a basis. The miners say "No; make the lower limit $2 50 per ton." There is mixed up with the negotiations on this vexed question an avowal on the part of the operators and the carrying companies that for the future they can control and direct their business, irrespective of the pleasure of the combinations of the workingmen's associations. In short, the operators, who are next to the consumers, mean to say that they will determine the question of supply and demand. This is a very important matter, and really lies at the foundation of all the trouble that has been experienced in the trade for the last two or three years; and yet, strange as it may seem, we have not seen a direct reply to it from the association of workmen, against whom it is aimed. The president of one of the associations has made a statement in detail on this point. This, however, is a question which has two sides, as we will show from reliable figures taken from the pay roll of one of the largest firms of operators in the coal trade. To show the specious character of the official paper alluded to, and to correct the misapprehension of the press and the public on this matter, it is but necessary to state that the prices are set forth as the weekly wages, or the average full wages of a miner, when the fact is that hardly one miner in fifty works by the day or week, the work of mining coal being virtually all done by contract or piece work, at which the wages earned are twice or thrice the price fixed as a standard by which to pay for the small amount of work done by miners at day's work. To substantiate this statement the following list of wages paid during the season of 1870 at several collieries in the Lehigh region is given as entirely reliable:—At Ebervale colliery, forty miners, being all who worked the whole year, during which the colliery was in operation, about 260 days, earned an average of $1,196 70, or an average per day of $4 60; the highest on the list being $1,821 and the lowest $912. At Milnesville colliery, thirty miners, under the same circumstances, earned an average of $1,114 83, or at an average of $4 28 per day—the highest on the list being $1,563 and the lowest $728. At the Lattimer colliery, working 257 days during the season of 1870, the highest on the list stands $1,932 47, the next highest $1,904 32, the lowest at $914 05 and the next lowest $824 40. An average of fourteen miners, taken indiscriminately, shows an average of wages of $4 40 per day. At the Hazleton colliery the average is about the same—the highest being over $1,900 and the lowest between $600 and $700. When the highest wages were made the colliery was worked 282 days, and when the lowest was realized but 222 days. At the Jeddo collieries, thirty-two miners, during the months from May to December inclusive, earned an average of $5 56 per day. The collieries named represent a production of about 1,200,000 tons during the season of 1870. We could follow this investigation through all the collieries in all the several coal regions with about the same result. In the face of facts and figures such as these, and without any question at issue between the operators and miners, work was stopped on the 10th of January last by order of the Grand Council, in secret session. We leave these facts with the reader without comment. The miners, just now, are said to be pecuniarily in poor condition to stand out in idleness, and, besides, great dissatisfaction is represented to exist on the part of the workmen towards the leaders. These two facts favor early resumption of work, and the present high prices of coal, which will be up to and probably above the three dollar basis, will tend materially to stimulate them. The only unfavorable feature of the difference, as it now stands, is the appeal of each party to the public to put the censure on the other. This naturally makes food for the newspapers, and these in turn form opposing opinions that are inconsiderately taken up and discussed with more or less denunciation, to the delay of resumption and to the prejudice of all interested in the trade. On Saturday we had several telegrams from Pottsville, when and where the representatives of the W. B. A. and a committee of the Anthracite Board of Trade met to consider the propositions of operators and carrying companies as expressed in their resolutions adopted at the Philadelphia meeting on Thursday. The first telegram was that they had accepted, but later this report was contradicted, and the matter in difference is now, seemingly, as wide open as ever. The New York papers have worked up quite a panic there and at the surrounding towns, and coal by small retail is quoted at exorbitantly high prices. But there is as yet no panic at Boston nor in the New England markets, prices there having advanced very little. In the yards of this city and at the Reading Railroad wharves at Port Richmond there is no doubt coal to meet the local demand for two months or more, and there is certainly no reason, in a present want of supply, to put up the price of coal now. The coal tonnage for the week ending on the 18th inst. was so light that we do not think it necessary to go at all into detail. The total of anthracite reported by the carrying companies for the week was 44,082 tons, and for the year, from the 1st of December, 1,352,362 tons—showing a decrease of some 758,709 tons on the anthracite tonnage to the corresponding time last year. The bituminous tonnage for the week was 14,021 tons, and for the year 93,088 tons, against 53,466 tons to corresponding date last year—an increase of 9,622 tons. In this city the retail price of coal is a good deal unsettled, with a very general desire to sell. The Lehigh Navigation Company have not advanced prices at all, continuing to sell in limited amounts to their housekeeping customers at $7 50 per ton; other dealers, we notice, are selling at eight, nine and ten dollars per ton. It cannot be denied, however, that the situation of the trade is the cause of much anxiety, and that the development of the present deadlock is watched with much solicitude.

The Paterson Coal Famine.

The coal famine excitement still continues in Paterson, although some coal has arrived, which, despite the exorbitant price, has afforded considerable relief. Several of the local dealers and benevolent citizens have made some noble contributions of coal to families who were suffering for want of fuel, although in this respect the good people of Paterson have not manifested their usual generosity. A slight decline in the price yesterday, it is hoped, is the herald of a still further fall, and everybody prays that the "famine" may be rapidly approaching a termination.

NUTS AND ROMANISM.

Discussion by Methodist Preachers on Mormian Misappropriations of Public Moneys and Lands.

The Rev. Mr. Landon entertained the Methodist Preachers' Meeting yesterday with an essay on "Ruts," in which he took the ground that there is little new or original in the pulpit preaching of the day. The same thoughts and ideas, clothed, for the most part, in the same language and phraseology, are heard to-day in prayer and preaching that were heard in our grandfathers' days. He considered this in many respects a mistake and a misfortune. Every age has its own life and its own thoughts, and public teachers should talk up to the new life and the new thoughts, and not run along from year to year and generation to generation in old ruts.

Rev. GEORGE L. TAYLOR saw no way of getting out of the ruts but by a daily baptism of the intellect and the spirit and careful study of books and people. This, he believed, would give them new ideas, and they could present old truths in a new garb. Rev. Mr. Janes and Rev. J. N. Schaffer defended the old style of preaching and the ruts. Other ministers also had a word to say on the essay, which all praised.

Under the head of miscellaneous business Rev. Dr. FERRIS introduced the following

PREAMBLES AND RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas large sums of money and millions in value of real estate have been abstracted from the city property and misapplied to various churches and church institutions, mostly of the Roman Catholic Church; and whereas application has been made or is about to be made to the city government for the appropriation of lands for certain Protestant charitable institutions; and whereas all such bestowments upon Protestant institutions are calculated, if not intended, to silence the Protestant press and the Protestant pulpit, and to open the door for still larger appropriations to the Romish Church; therefore

Resolved, That, on principle, we are opposed to all such misuse of city property; and

Resolved, That we respectfully advise our Methodist Church institutions neither to ask nor accept any such appropriations.

Rev. JOHN E. SEARLES asked Dr. Ferris what Methodist institutions had applied for such appropriations, and being informed that the managers of the Old Ladies' Home either had already applied or would do so in a day or two he defended their action. He thought the city was bound to take care of its poor, and if it helped different denominations to do this work it was doing no more than its duty. Protestants pay a large proportion of the taxes and were entitled to some of the benefits. And they might as well take what they can get, inasmuch as their refusal to accept any will not prevent appropriations being made to the Roman Catholic Church, but will enable the City Fathers to give that Church more.

Rev. Dr. CRAWFORD preferred to have every reference to the Roman Church eliminated from the paper and let the protest go forth upon principle. It looked now as if they objected, not to the appropriations of money or lands for sectarian uses, but to the direction in which they went. He wanted every church to maintain its own institutions.

Dr. FERRIS said that his idea was to oppose all such appropriations on principle, but at the same time to oppose them as going to the Romish Church, which last year received from the city and State between four and five hundred thousand dollars, while the Methodist Church received a little over three thousand dollars. He regretted that it had ever received or accepted a dollar, and he hoped it would never take another.

The discussion was assuming a wide range, and not likely to lead to an immediate result, whereupon Rev. W. C. Smith moved its reference to a committee of three to consider and report upon it next week. This motion was voted down. Various amendments were then made striking out certain words and phrases which have direct reference to the Roman Catholic Church, but none of which appeared satisfactory to the meeting. Rev. S. B. Brown then moved a substitute for the whole, as follows:—

THE SUBSTITUTE.

Whereas the practice of granting public money and public lands to sectarian churches and institutions has grown up in this city and State; and whereas such grants incite prejudices and are a perversion of public property from its constitutional use, therefore

Resolved, That we enter our protest against any further grants of public property to sectarian uses.

To this was also added the second resolution, offered by Dr. Ferris. This substitute, however, did not prove satisfactory, and Mr. Smith renewed his motion for a committee of five, which was adopted, and Drs. Ferris, Crawford, Smith, Cattell and Searles were appointed.

NEW YORK CITY.

Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull will enlighten the masses on the now all-important subject of "Constitutional Equality" at Cooper Institute to-morrow evening.

Richard Johnson, who was arrested on Saturday last for burglary at 337 Broadway, full particulars of which were duly published in the HERALD, was yesterday committed for trial in default of $5,000 bail.

John Davis, of No. 59 Park street, who had been in the Tombs for some time past charged with stabbing Charles Lane, of 476 Pearl street, was yesterday formally committed to answer for assault and battery instead of being arraigned for murder, as he anticipated. Mr. Lane was badly stabbed in the left breast, but has now almost recovered.

On Wednesday night last the hardware store of Joseph E. Redman, at the corner of Fifty-second street and Third avenue, was entered by three boys, named respectively Charles Sparks, Abraham Cody and Michael O'Brien, and about fifty dollars' worth of soldering irons stolen by them. They were held to bail to await trial.

At the Yorkville Police Court yesterday Robert Finley was held in default of bail to answer a charge of stealing $100 worth of silverware from his boarding mistress, Mrs. Jane Young, proprietress of a public house at the corner of 142d street and Eighth avenue.

He was also charged with stealing ten dollars' worth of of napkin rings from another of the boarders, for which he was also held.

Two young men, named John Cunningham, of 152 Forsyth street, and John Smith, of 121 Eldridge street, on Sunday night, met Michael MacMahon in Spring street, near Wooster, and observing that he was somewhat under the influence of liquor, took advantage of his condition and took a silver watch valued at forty-one dollars from his vest pocket. They were arrested by officer Brady, of the Eighth precinct, and yesterday morning held by Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, for examination.

Mr. Edward A. Moore, Superintendent of Roads under the Department of Public Works, was made the recipient of a handsome pair of horses on Saturday evening. The presentation came off at Bertholff's, 144th street and Eighth avenue, and was made the occasion of a most pleasant gathering, at which a large number of the owners and admirers of fine horseflesh attended. They all bore testimony to Mr. Moore's zeal and efficiency in keeping the roads and drives in good condition, and the testimonial took the shape, as mentioned above, of a costly pair of horses, behind which Mr. Moore can more fully enjoy the fruits of his labors. The presentation was made by Captain Wilson in a felicitous speech, and responded to by Mr. Moore in the true vein of "an old stager," after which all hands partook of an elegant supper.

The Central Park Meteorological Department reports for the week ending February 25, 1871, the following atmospheric conditions:—Barometer, mean, 30.193 inches; maximum at nine A. M., February 23, 30.604 inches; minimum at 9 P. M.,